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# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

## FARMING MUST PAY

TO BUILD UP A HAPPY, CONTENTED AND PROSPEROUS RURAL POPULATION IN CANADA THE FIRST ESSENTIAL IS TO PROVIDE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH FARMING WILL BE PROFITABLE. UNLESS FARMING IS PROFITABLE THE "BACK TO THE LAND" MOVEMENT WILL NEVER AMOUNT TO ANYTHING. THE BOARD OF ENQUIRY WHICH THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT WILL NO DOUBT APPOINT AT THE REQUEST OF THE FARMERS AND MANUFACTURERS WILL BE SPECIALLY ENTRUSTED WITH THE WORK OF RECOMMENDING CONDITIONS WHICH WILL MAKE FARMING PAY.

NOVEMBER 25, 1914

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 34,000 WEEKLY

# THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President  
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager. JOHN AIRD, Asst General Manager  
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$13,500,000

## FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application.

## FISH! FISH!

### The Cheapest and Most Wholesome Food On the Market

THE ARMSTRONG TRADING CO. LTD., of Portage la Prairie, for the first time is putting on a selling campaign of Winter Caught Manitoba Fish. These fish are caught under the ice on Lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba, and the shipping points are Mafeking, Winnipegosis, Amaranth, Delta, St. Laurent, Oak Point, Mulvihill, Steep Rock and Fairford. We quote

|                            |    |                     |     |
|----------------------------|----|---------------------|-----|
| No. 1 White Fish, lb. .... | 7c | Jack Fish, lb. .... | 3c  |
| No. 2 White Fish, lb. .... | 4c | Tulibee, lb. ....   | 3c  |
| Yellow Pike Fish, lb. .... | 6c | Mullett, lb. ....   | 1½c |

Prices Subject to Change Without Notice

At these prices will accept orders for any quantities for shipment in Canada only. Add fifteen cents per hundred pounds to cover cost of sacks, as this is the way we will ship unless otherwise specified. If fish are required in boxes, add forty cents per hundred pounds. State whether shipment is to be made by freight or express. We will fill orders from the nearest point of shipment. Cash must accompany the order. We guarantee quality and prompt shipments.

THE ARMSTRONG TRADING CO. LTD.

P. O. Box 614

Portage la Prairie, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor

JOHN W. WARD  
Associate Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter. The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; three years, \$2.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.

We believe, thru careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. More time must be allowed if proofs are desired.

### General Advertising Rates

#### DISPLAY

16 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

|                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
|                       | Each Insertion |
| Eighth Page .....     | \$14.40        |
| Quarter Page .....    | \$28.80        |
| Half Page .....       | \$57.60        |
| Full Page .....       | \$115.20       |
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#### DISPLAY

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Seven words average line; fourteen lines to one inch; 720 lines to the full page. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." All bills are due and payable monthlv. When an advertiser is unknown to us, proper references must accompany the order.

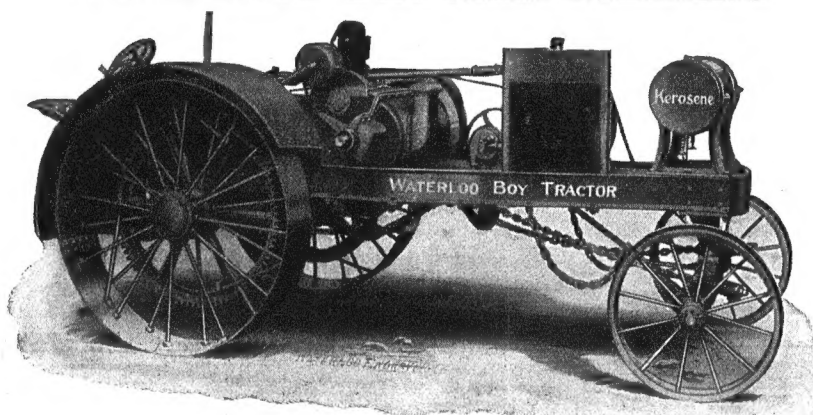
### Classified Rate

4 cents per word. No discount for time or space. Classified ads. are payable cash with order. No free publicity readers of any kind will be given. No display advertising of less than 14 agatelines will be accepted. No advertising for patent medicines, liquor, cigarettes, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate offers will be accepted.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

# Why You Should Buy a WATERLOO BOY One-Man Tractor

## It is a Real One-Man Machine



It is built of steel in every part where modern Tractor design calls for it.

It weighs but 4,800 pounds. It has twin cylinders cast en bloc.

It is a kerosene tractor built especially to operate on the heavier fuel.

It is self-steering while plowing and will turn in a 25-foot circle.

It has high tension magneto requiring no batteries.

It has semi-steel gears.

It has a cooling system of the most approved type.

Its working parts are dust-proof.

It develops and will maintain 20 B.H.P. and 10 D.H.P.

It is so easily accessible that it is easily kept in perfect adjustment.

It is easy to operate and economical on fuel.

It has sliding gear transmission, one forward and reverse. No gears in mesh when doing belt work.

Its design is both pleasing to the eye and thoroughly in accord with the best engineering practice.

It will pull 3 plows under favorable conditions.

It can be used for stationary as well as traction work.

It will pull your plows, binders, harrows, discs, drills.

It is Backed by a Rigid Guarantee that thoroughly Protects the Purchaser—and

It Sells for \$800.00 Cash

\$100.00 to accompany order, balance Sight Draft on Shipment with Bill of Lading attached

What we would like to have you do is to compare the "WATERLOO BOY" with any so-called "one-man" tractor on the market today that sells for anything like the price. Note the construction, design, power, etc., and don't forget to ask the other fellow

about the guarantee, which is your protection. We consider it the best tractor on the market for the money. Investigate what the market has to offer and be convinced. We will cheerfully supply you with further information if desired.

## Burridge Cooper Co. Limited

Winnipeg, Man.

Address all Communications to Winnipeg Office

Regina, Sask.



## Our Mutual Interdependence

One of the supreme lessons of this war will be that the nations are members one of another, and that they are mutually interdependent.

A policy of isolated selfishness will not pay any more than war does, and those who advocate policies of national selfishness will find themselves mistaken.

Some interesting facts bearing out this theory will be found even in so conservative a financial paper as the "Economist," of London, England.

### Trade is Exchange

"Readers of the 'Economist' are probably familiar with the oft-forgotten fact that the finished articles of one industry are the raw materials of another. In the complexity of modern industry this is a vital fact.

"No nation is, or can be, independent of another.

"All international trade consists of exchange, and when war cuts the exchanges universal suffering is bound to ensue.

"So we find on reading the American newspapers that one of the first thoughts that occurred to the American newspapers and officials, as it did to our own, was that the home and export trade would benefit by the cessation of exports from Germany and France, where conscription and war conditions have practically closed all the factories.

### Sudden Consternation

"But this first feeling was followed by a sudden consternation when the newspaper men heard from one home trade after another—to quote the New York "Evening Post"—that some one essential raw material of its manufacture, produced in Continental Europe and now cut off by war, would presently be unobtainable, thereby bringing the home manufacture itself to a standstill. The subject is so interesting that we venture to quote at length the details furnished by our New York contemporary:—

"At first it was only the steel trade and the textile industry; the one had been buying ferro-manganese from Germany; the other had relied almost entirely on the German chemists for the dyes which gave the requisite colors to its fabrics. But the startled outcry from these two trades was only the beginning. The electrical industry was presently heard from, with the word that the platinum supply from the Ural Mountains was cut off, and that certain carbons and metal filaments, made by German manufacturers and essential for the arc-light, could not be obtained after existing supplies on hand in the United States were used up.

### Potash Blocked

"The drug and chemical trades were as quick in coming into view; an astonishing number of indispensable materials for these industries appeared to have their single source of production in Germany. Emphasizing the situation, one large retail firm in New York received notice from a German wholesale drug distributor doubling the price on 1,000 articles supplied by it. Drug dealers here trebled their prices of such products as citric acid, tartaric acid, carbolic acid, gum camphor, and dandelion root, and warned consumers of an impending failure of supplies. In quick succession the same word came from manufacturers of glass, soap, matches, artificial fertilizer, gunpowder. In all these industries potash is an essential war material. Natural potash is a German monopoly, and with war begun, the supply was necessarily absolutely blocked.

### They Depended on Europe

"Misgiving spread after this to the manufacturers of photographic materials, because of the prospective embargo on German-made oxalic acid. Then the glove, shoe, and hat trades had their turn; nobody outside the trades had suspected to what extent they depended on Continental Europe for their particular kinds of material. Even certain kinds of felt-roofing were drawn into the dilemma, for the curious reason that the rags from which it has been made are imported from Belgium.

"As a highly interesting climax, London raised the alarm over the Transvaal gold mines—the last of all places to be suspected in this case. These, like our own Rocky Mountain gold mines, extract the precious metal by the cyanide process, and cyanide of potassium, again a by-product of German potash, was about to be cut off."

### The Lesson

"The moral drawn is that in spite of all this American manufacturers must not relinquish this opportunity of expanding business in neutral markets. The experts point out that the raw materials above mentioned are not an absolute monopoly of Europe. 'Dye stuffs and acids can be extracted from American coal tar as well as from the coal tar of Europe. Manganese ores are in sufficient supply in this country, in India, and South America to keep the steel trade going; already the per ton price of this commodity has fallen from \$150 to \$100 a ton, after rising in a week from \$38 to \$150. Potash is manufactured in this country, tho it costs more than the natural product. Cyanide may be extracted from it here, and as for hats, shoes, gloves, and rags, substitution of domestic for European material is easy, if not convenient. Carbons we are perfectly able to make at home.'

"Nevertheless, there is alarm over this embargo on raw materials. It is due not merely to the presence of German cruisers on the ocean, or to the deadlock in foreign exchange. The obstruction of access to Central Europe is, in fact, a heavy direct loss; it does, as a matter of fact, stop manufacturing in all directions.

### Two Lessons

"Our contemporary thinks that the war will teach American business men (1) how to provide their own shipping facilities, and (2) how to utilize their own products so as to provide those accessories of manufacture on which they have hitherto been dependent on Germany. The United States, it is said, has hitherto allowed its chemists to be distanced by the patient experts to whom the German Government, which is now so recklessly diverting its energies from construction to destruction, had for years given every possible encouragement."

### Decline in Consumption

"All this, of course, is capable of application to Great Britain," adds the "Economist." "Dislocation is one source of trouble. Innumerable industries depend upon the Continent for some one process or article, just as Continental industries depend on us for some other. But a deeper and irremediable trouble is the general decline in consumption at home and abroad, for which no natural remedy can be provided. And every month of war must make the mischief worse. It is, however, upon the rapidity of economic exhaustion that the probability of an early peace depends, and the world at large may therefore draw a certain comfort from its very extremity.

Germany, too, is finding out how dependent its trade is on foreign supplies, and that no nation can live today unto itself unless it is content with the humble products of its own fields. But unfortunately the world has got beyond the possibility of that, hence the disasters of this war.

### Germany's Internal Danger

Germany's serious position is pointed out by the Socialist paper, "Vorwarts." "It is wise not to underestimate the danger of the war's lasting a long time. With regard to food, one or two years do not matter, but the supply of raw materials for our industry is not a thing to be regarded lightly. Germany needs an enormous import of wool, cotton, silk, flax, timber, oil, copper, lead, zinc, leather, and rubber if a great part of the country's factories are not to stand still. The English have not dared to blockade our harbors for fear of our mines, torpedo-boats, and submarines. But the international law of maritime

## Why Not Make Your Own Will?

Few people realize the importance of making a will. Neglect of this important duty often causes the keenest suffering to loved ones who should have been protected. Make your own will. Make it at once, in the privacy of your own home. Use a Bax Legal Will Form. The Bax is the only Form that has stood the tests of probate courts for years. Thousands in use. There are imitations, but only one genuine original Bax Will Form, with exclusive copyrighted features not found in any other form. Very simple and easy to fill in—no need for legal advice. Also specimen will already filled out and full instructions go with every Bax for your guidance. Get one today. Sold by The T. Eaton Co., Limited, 35c., or by mail 3 for \$1.00, from BAX WILL FORM CO., Room 167, 280 College Street, Toronto.

**It Can Be Done in Your Home For 35c**

**Mail This Coupon Now!**

MESSRS. CATESBYS LTD. (of London)

Dept. "M," 406 Tribune Building, Winnipeg:

Please send me your new season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit—overcoat.

Full Name.....

Full Address.....

\*If you only want overcoat patterns, cross out the word "suit." If you only want suitings, cross out "overcoat."

Grain Growers' Guide Coupon No. 1.

## A War-Time Message to Grain Growers' Guide Readers From Catesbys Limited

For six years we have been doing business in Canada, but our confidence in Canadians was never greater than it is today. Readers of The Guide have given us loyal support, and for this reason we thank you all for past orders and in anticipation of continued patronage during present strenuous times.

We have not raised prices on Catesby clothing, and our old offer stands, which is, that we guarantee to sell you a Suit or Overcoat, made of fine English cloth, cut in the latest Canadian, New York, or London style (as you prefer), laid down at your door, all duty and carriage charges prepaid by us, for a price only one-half of what you would have to pay for goods of the same quality in Canada.

Isn't that an offer worth looking into? Of course it is.

Then sit down right now. Fill out the above coupon, mail it to our Winnipeg office, get our New Season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of suitings or overcoatings (or both) free of charge. With the Style Book is a letter explaining our system of doing business, also a self-measurement form which is so simple you can't go wrong in using it.

### Get the Patterns Now and be Convinced

We send these patterns to you post free. It only costs you a post card or a letter to get them, and you don't even have to return the patterns if you shouldn't buy. Surely we cannot make a fairer offer than that. So mail that coupon now.

If you don't want to cut this paper, send a post card request for the patterns. But to get them you must mention the Grain Growers' Guide. Address:

**CATESBYS LTD.**

(Of Tottenham Court Rd., London, Eng.)

Dept. "M"

406 TRIBUNE BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

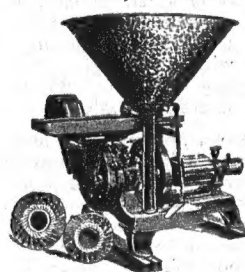
### \$12.50 BUYS

The "BURLINGTON." This is the most popular style of suit worn by well-dressed men in Canada. The materials used are specially selected for this shape of suit. Duty free and carriage paid.

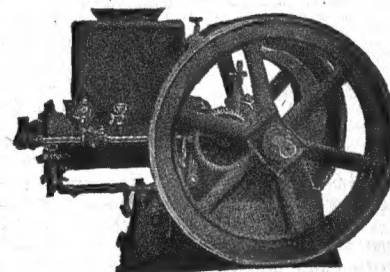
## Our Complete Crushing Outfit

10 in., \$38.50  
8 in., \$31.00

7½ H.P., \$195.00  
5 H.P., \$130.00



With Belt



Consisting of:

10 in. Crusher, 7½ H.P. Engine and 30 feet of 5 in. Drive Belt - - - - \$23350

8 in. Crusher, 5 H.P. Engine With Belt - - - - \$16100

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Is GUARANTEED to be THE BEST, regardless of Price. Every Model develops at least 10 per cent. over rated power

One Price To All

Write for Catalogue

**The Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co., Limited**

Brandon : Manitoba



**WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES FOR RAW FURS**

We receive more shipments of Raw Furs than any five houses in Canada

**FREE**

HALLAM'S TRAPPEES GUIDE French or English  
HALLAM'S TRAPPEES SUPPLY CATALOG (Illustrated) and  
HALLAM'S RAW FUR QUOTATIONS worth \$50.00 to any Trapper

**WE SELL ANIMAL BAIT, TRAPS GUNS & C. AT LOWEST PRICES**

**JOHN HALLAM LIMITED** Write To-day—Address: DESK 362, **TORONTO**

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Ship your GRAIN, WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY or FLAX to St. Boniface to our advice.

**Farmers Who Consign Receive Best Prices**

Sharp fluctuations occur daily—we'll sell your grain and net you big money. Phone or Wire for our bids.

531 GRAIN EXCHANGE  
WINNIPEG

PHONES  
Main 46 and 3570

## MEN WANTED TO LEARN A TRADE AT HEMPHILL'S

"America's Leading Trade Schools"

**LEARN**  
The Barber Trade, only two months required to learn, tools free. Hundreds of our past graduates are now holding first-class positions or operating businesses of their own. We have a large list of good locations and can assist you in starting in business for yourself. Tremendous demand for Barbers.

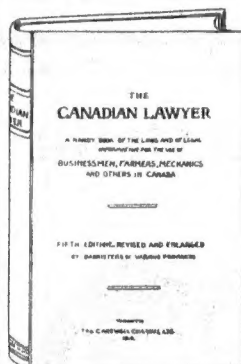
A Beautiful New Free Catalog is Given or Sent Anywhere on Request  
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220 PACIFIC AVE., WINNIPEG. Branches at Regina, Sask., and Ft. William, Ont.  
HEMPHILL'S SCHOOL OF GASOLINE ENGINEERING, formerly CHICAGO SCHOOL OF GASOLINE ENGINEERING, 483 1/2 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.  
Ladies wanted to learn ladies' hairdressing and manicuring. Only a few weeks required to learn. Tremendous demand for lady hairdressers and manicurists. Call and get beautiful free catalog at HEMPHILL'S SCHOOL OF LADIES' HAIRDRESSING, 485 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

**LEARN**  
The Automobile, Gas Tractor trade. Only few weeks required to learn. Our students are taught thoroughly to operate and repair Automobiles, Auto-Trucks, Gas Tractors, Marine and Stationary Engines. We prepare and assist you in securing positions as Repairman, Chauffeur, Gas Tractor Engineer, Salesman and Demonstrator.

## The Farmer's Lawyer

Thousands of farmers become involved in law suits at some time during their lives and many of these law suits could be avoided if they were familiar with the "simple facts" of the law.

### The Canadian Lawyer



is the title of a book which has been prepared for the very purpose of giving farmers this information. It will not make a lawyer out of a farmer, but it will help to protect the farmers against the sharp practice of agents, or anyone else who would like to get him into a tight corner.

This book is just what the farmers of Western Canada have been looking for for some time. It gives the most important provisions of the laws of Canada and especially of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The information is given in simple every-day language, so that farmers will be able to do a great deal of their own business strictly in accordance with the law, without engaging the services of a lawyer and paying him from \$5 to \$10 each time for a little bit of ordinary advice.

Every farmer loses a lot of time, and more or less money, during the course of his career, because he is usually unacquainted with his legal rights and the proper method of redress. Half of the law-suits before the courts are brought about because some person was ignorant of a simple fact of law which he should have known. In addition to this most valuable information on the various laws, this book also gives definite information and simple but correct forms for the preparation of all kinds of legal documents that a farmer would have occasion to use.

Chattel mortgages and bills of sale are explained fully, how to make them, the law in regard to them, and when to use them. Similar information is given on checks, lien notes, land mortgages, promissory notes, receipts and wills.

This book also instructs farmers on exemption from seizure of debts; the law in regard to line fences; the law in regard to naturalization; the law of partnership; how to have inventions patented and protected; the use and form of powers of attorney; the law in regard to the succession duties; how to prepare land transfers under the Torrens system which is used in Western Canada; the law in regard to trust and trustees, and practically everything else that a farmer would require to study.

We sold hundreds of copies of this book last winter and those who purchased were well repaid for their study of the book.

Post Paid to any Address - - - \$2.10

Book Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

warfare gives them other means of cutting off our imports.

"Unemployment is already afflicting hundreds of thousands—nay, millions. The 'Kreuz Zeitung' has already coined the expression, 'The internal danger.' If we do not succeed in mitigating the consequences of this unemployment among the masses of the people, and saving those who have not gone to the front from the terrors of starvation, this will be of no less far-reaching importance than the defeat of our army. We have by the help of public means taken up the fight against the spectre of unemployment. But the result hitherto has been very poor. This is the most vulnerable point which we see at the end of the first month of the war."



Geo. Bury

"Vice-President C.P.R."  
"Manager of Western lines"  
Appointed General Manager of entire system

### TO DISCUSS RURAL PROBLEMS

The Rural Life Problem will be discussed at the meeting of the People's Forum to be held at St. John's Technical School, Winnipeg, on Sunday, November 29. Professor S. A. Bedford will speak on The Agricultural Problem, Roderick McKenzie on The Economic Problem, and Mrs. Dayton, of Virden, on The Social Problem.

### BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

The following subscriptions to the Belgian Relief Fund have been received at The Guide office up to the morning of November 23:  
Previously acknowledged \$238.60  
J. C. Brown, Kelowna, B.C. 5.00  
Jean Brown, Kelowna, B.C. 1.00  
Smiley G.G.A., Smiley, Sask. 8.00  
Wm. Lloyd, Swarthmore, Sask. 20.00  
Naseby G. G. A., Naseby, Sask. 12.00  
N. Doodchenko, Kamsack, Sask. 10.00  
Oliver Pask, Zeneta, Sask. 2.00  
Thos. P. Newton, Fishburn, Alta. 4.00  
Richard Storey, Kelowna, B.C. 5.00  
M. Hinrikson, Thingvalla, Sask. 10.00  
Total . . . . . \$315.60

### "MAY RILMA" SOLD

Not long ago all the dairying world was startled by the announcement of a new world's record in butter production. This performance, namely, the production of 19,673 pounds of milk, yielding 1,073.41 pounds of butter, recorded a victory in production over all others for the Guernsey breed by a cow called "May Rilma." Just recently the famous Chesterbrook herd, to which this cow belonged, was put up for auction and the champion cow, along with the rest, was under the hammer. In these days of big prices paid for pure-bred sires and dairy cattle, yet another record was reached by this record breaking cow when sold to John P. Crozer, Upland, Penn., U.S.A., for the highest price ever paid for a dairy cow, namely, \$5,100.

# COAL

## SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION



TRADE MARK

### CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS are now purchasing many carloads daily at

### WHOLESALE MINE PRICES

through the Central. We have good reports from local Secretaries on

## ENTWISTLE COAL

and would like you to try it. A good bright Coal at a low price.

Per \$2.75 Ton

## YELLOWHEAD

also is selling well and is very favorably reported upon.

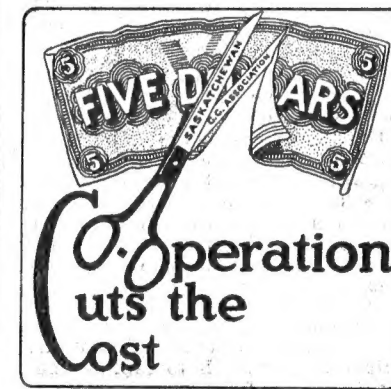
Per \$3.75 Ton

A Splendid Coal Almost Equal to Anthracite  
Entwistle and Yellowhead are mined on the G.T.P. West of Edmonton

## PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE (HARD COAL)

We handle the very best only. For self-feeders and furnaces. Price at Fort William:

Per \$6.85 Ton



Write for Prices f.o.b. your Station to

**J. B. MUSSELMAN**  
CENTRAL SECRETARY

Phone 497 MOOSE JAW, SASK.



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 25th, 1914

## DIMINISHING REVENUES

It must be admitted that the Finance Minister of the Dominion is in a most unenviable position. With expenses greatly increased by the equipment, maintenance and transportation of troops, the country's revenues are each month falling sadly below last year's figures. A return of the collections of excise taxes for the month of October was made last week and the revenue was found to have been over \$300,000 less than in the corresponding month last year, the totals being \$2,041,921 for October, 1913, and \$1,726,127 for October, 1914. The excise duties, which fall chiefly on liquor and tobacco of Canadian manufacture, were increased at the war session of Parliament held in August, but in spite of this the revenue decreased. This indicates, of course, that less liquor and tobacco are being consumed in Canada, which is good news, but it is unfortunate in the extreme that our system of taxation should be such that the replenishing of the national treasury is dependent upon the indulgence of the people in vicious habits. The customs revenue, also, is falling far below the figures of last year and it is absolutely certain that some new form of taxation will have to be resorted to when Parliament meets again. Meanwhile, by arrangement with the British government we are borrowing money from the Bank of England to pay our soldiers and to purchase their equipment. Britain seems well able at present to give the necessary financial support to Canada, but this country would be doing much better service to the cause if it could raise its own funds instead of borrowing and laying up a debt to become a millstone about the necks of future generations. The one best method by which Canada can raise money at the present time is by a tax on unimproved land values. A tax of one per cent. on the unimproved value of all the land of Canada would raise something like \$70,000,000. It would make the land speculators and the landlords contribute a great deal more than they are paying while revenues are raised by customs and excise duties. It would moreover make speculators more anxious to sell their vacant lands and would enable farmers to get good land at lower prices and so help to bring more land under cultivation and increase our production of foodstuffs. Alberta has made a big step in the right direction with its wild land tax. The Dominion Government would be well advised to adopt the same policy, but extend its application to town and city lots as well as farm lands, and to occupied as well as unoccupied sites.

## LORD ROBERTS

It is not necessary to believe in militarism in order to admire, and indeed to love, a soldier such as the late Lord Roberts. His life from boyhood up was given to the service of his country and of the peoples of many races who make up the Empire. The son of a British General, he was born in India, and it was in the suppression of the Indian mutiny, nearly 60 years ago, that he first displayed the personal valor and the military genius that made him the greatest of Britain's soldiers and the most beloved of all great commanders.

His life was an example to soldier and civilian alike, and with the burden of 82 years upon his shoulders he still served his country by urging young men to join the colors and by gathering comforts to lighten the hardships and the suffering of the soldier in the field of battle. Lord Roberts died doing his duty. Disregarding his own personal comfort and safety he visited the battle line to give pleasure and fresh inspiration to the Indian troops, whose idol he was. The bitter cold and wet, which are testing the endurance of men in the prime of life, overcame him, and pneumonia claimed him as its victim. The man of war has found eternal peace at last. His body sleeps beneath St. Paul's, beside Wellington, Wolseley, and other British soldier heroes.

## MACHINERY ACT HELPFUL

When the Alberta legislature passed the law for protection of the farmers against the misrepresentation of machinery agents, and permitting judges to decide as to the reasonableness of machine contracts, there was considerable outcry against this legislation. Some of the machine companies declared that it would be impossible to do any more credit business in Alberta, and that everything would have to be placed upon a cash basis. Undoubtedly a cash basis would be the best thing for the manufacturers and the farmers wherever it is possible to establish it, but, in the newer districts of the country at least, it is impossible to place business entirely upon a cash basis. The law has now been in operation for nearly two years, and the fears of those who opposed the law have proved to be unfounded. Some companies, who were not willing to do a fair and square business with the farmers, but intended to take an unfair advantage of the farmers by misrepresentation or unfair contracts, have found it to their advantage to quit business in Alberta. Other companies, however, who are in the business to stay, and intend to act squarely by the farmers, have not altered their financial terms, and thruout the length and breadth of Alberta there are machine companies still ready to do business with the farmer on the old basis, and they have not suffered from the Machinery Law, enacted for the protection of the farmers. We should be glad to hear from any farmer who knows from actual experience of what value this law has been to the farmers.

## DRY FARMING IMPERATIVE

Crop yields, taken as a whole thruout the West this year, have been unsatisfactory. The average yield per acre is much lower than that of former years. Naturally some explanation for this reduced yield has been asked for and the answer has been that crop yields all over the country have been reduced greatly by last summer's drought. This may be true in part, but the most remarkable fact to notice in regard to the crop situation just past is that in all districts, even those most severely drought swept, there were farms on which good paying crops of grain were harvested. What is the reason for this? Why should some farms in the drought affected area produce thirty-bushel crops of wheat and

yields of other grains in like proportion? The reason is not far to seek. Wherever farmers realized that moisture conservation was essential in this country for the production of large crops, wherever the principles of soil tillage were understood and practiced, fair crops were practically insured and the harvest afforded a complete justification of the methods employed. Experience is a hard teacher, but the lesson which this year's yields have taught will be instrumental in insuring a much heavier yield for the 1915 crop. All progressive farmers will make it their business thru the present winter to study all the reliable books and literature available dealing with the conservation of moisture. The cost of such books is not worth considering when compared with the value of the knowledge they impart. There are several splendid books on dry farming subjects which no farmer's library should be without. The winter is the time to get posted on this material so that when work on the land commences once more in the spring the farmer will be able to put into practice the approved and tested methods by means of which every available particle of moisture will be saved for the use of the growing plants.

## MR. BURY'S PROMOTION

The promotion of George Bury to the position of vice-president and general manager of the whole C.P.R. system is well merited. He has worked up from the position of stenographer and firmly established himself as an efficient officer in departments of steadily increasing responsibility. There is only one more step upward, and that is to the presidency of the world's greatest transportation system. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy will shortly reach the age limit, and Mr. Bury will then step into the chief executive office and complete the long climb which he began many years ago as a stenographer. It is a matter of no small importance that the new vice-president is a western man and fully acquainted with western conditions. With him so high up in the counsels of the system the western part of the business should be well looked after. As a railroad man Mr. Bury has no superiors, and that he can meet a difficult situation is proven by the magnificent manner in which the C.P.R. handled the 1913 crop, the largest in the history of the west, with none of the blockades so annoying to farmers. Under his control, as western manager, the C.P.R. during the past few years has greatly improved its service to the people of the west, and the old attitude of indifference to the public on the part of the company's employees, which was so very marked only a few years ago, has practically disappeared. Mr. Bury is probably the youngest man in the world holding so high a position in a transportation company due to merit. At his age he has many years of active service ahead of him, not only for the C.P.R. but for Canada as a whole.

"Better Business" is something that farmers should give more attention to. Very often a good crop may be wasted by one or two poor business deals which will involve the proceeds of the year's work.



### POLITICAL CORRUPTION PROVEN

The Royal Commission appointed by the New Brunswick legislature some months ago to investigate the charges of graft against the government has reported. The Commission finds that Premier Flemming compelled a contractor on government work to contribute \$2,000 to the party campaign fund. Altho the commissioners state that Mr. Flemming used no threats they declare that, on account of his position, even a hint to a contractor doing government work would be the same thing as compelling him to pay. It is common knowledge that corporations securing government contracts or special legislation are heavy contributors to political campaign funds all over Canada. The first great exposure of this species of graft was the Canadian Pacific Railway scandal forty years ago. At that time it convulsed Canada and threw a government out of power. Since that time political graft has been so common that the people have become calloused and the standards of political morality have fallen very low. Many of the politicians regard government contractors as their lawful prey, while contractors and privilege seekers are consequently trained to look upon the government as a commercial organization. Until the people themselves take a firm stand on this matter and demand the same standard of public virtue as is demanded in Great Britain, political corruption will continue in Canada.

### MORE CANADIAN TROOPS

The decision of the Dominion Government to proceed at once with the en-

listment and training of another 34,000 recruits to represent Canada on the battle front will be heartily approved by all who desire to see Canada play her part worthily in the present tremendous struggle. There will be no difficulty in securing the number of men required; the great majority, if not all of them can be selected from the ranks of the militia battalions located in the towns and cities of the Dominion, which have been training recruits in the evenings and on half-holidays in preparation for the call. Most of the men of the first and second contingents had received preliminary training in this way, and as they have been drafted into the active service battalions their places have been taken by recruits. The opportunity to enlist for active service will be welcomed by a large number of men who are at present unemployed, and who are anxious both to serve their country and to earn a living. They will have to earn all they get, too, for soldiering in these days is far from being a picnic, especially in winter time. The 34,000 men to be raised, with 16,000 now under training in Canada, 34,000 in England and elsewhere and 10,000 doing home defence duty in Canada, will bring Canada's military force up to 94,000 men.

The quarantine against cattle shipments from Canada to the United States, imposed because of the foot and mouth disease in the latter country, was lifted on November 20, and business has now been resumed. A great many of the farmers who were indignant at the establishment of the quarantine should remember that in September, 1911,

they voted against reciprocity and thus prevented the removal of tariff walls which are a perpetual quarantine against the exchange of many farm products and necessities between Canada and the United States.

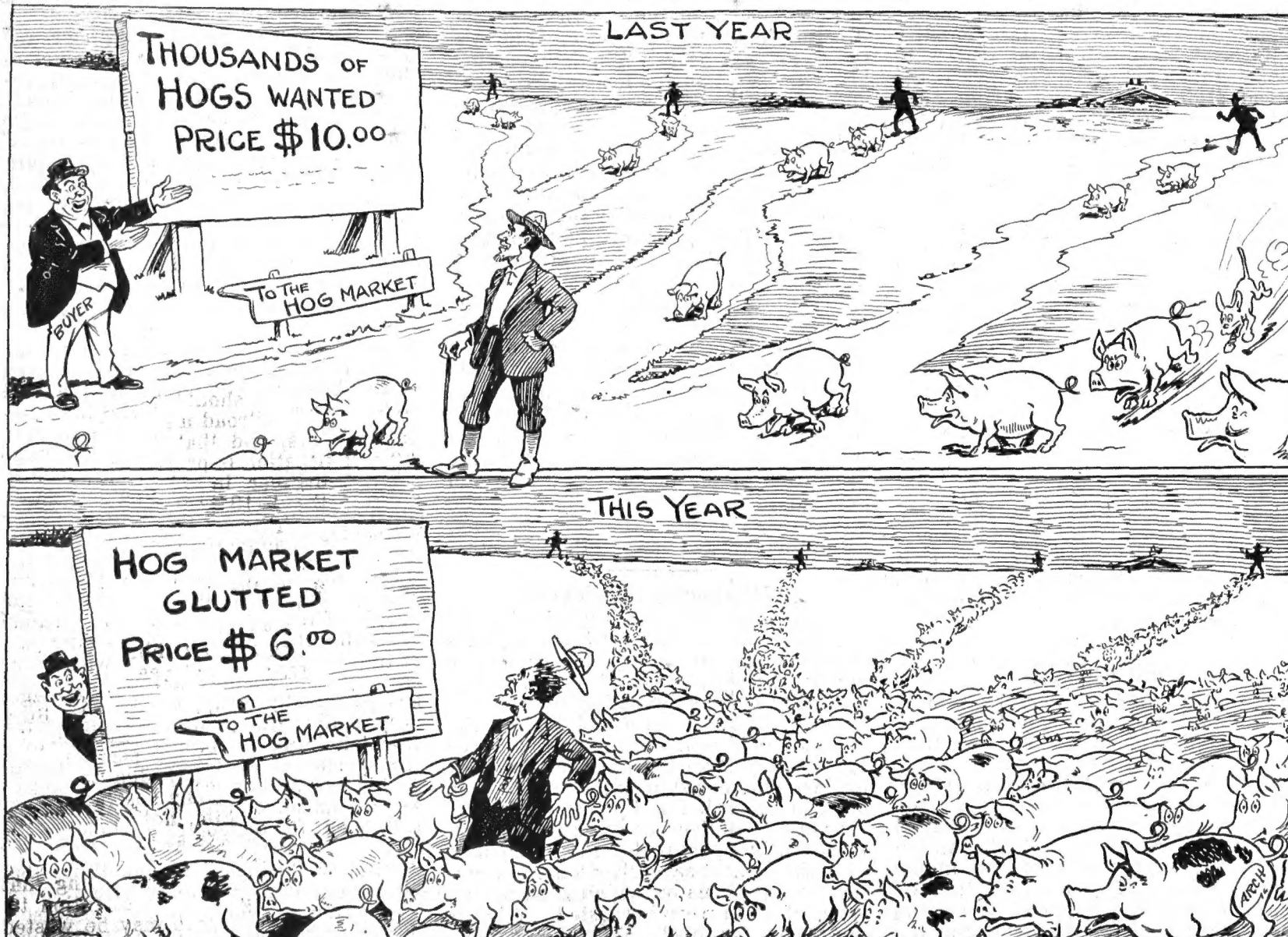
In spite of the increased duties, which the Finance Minister told Parliament would raise an extra six million dollars by the end of next March, the federal revenues are still shrinking. The tariff for revenue has failed, and Free Trade England, beside creating a new army of two million men and lending money to Serbia and Belgium, is providing money to help Canada pay the cost of the comparatively small number of troops being raised in this country.

The most determined efforts of the German forces have so far failed to break the lines of the allied armies. This fact indicates that the mighty power of Germany is checked, and that victory must eventually be upon the side of Britain and her allies.

Four States passed Prohibition and one State Woman Suffrage by the use of Direct Legislation at the U.S. elections on November 4. The next week the Winnipeg Telegram had a long editorial on the "Doom of Direct Legislation" and referred to that reform as "the riotous rule of radicalism."

The winter time can be made profitable if it is devoted to study and preparation for next season's work.

### WHY FARMERS DON'T BECOME MILLIONAIRES

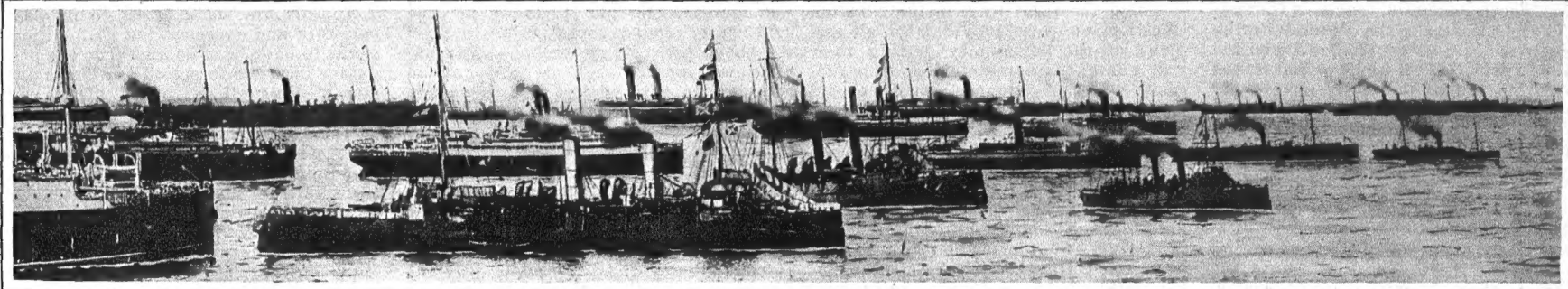


Danish farmers have made the hog market stable and the hog industry profitable by the establishment of Co-operative Bacon Factories. Co-operation would also solve the problem for Canadian farmers.



# The First Canadian Contingent

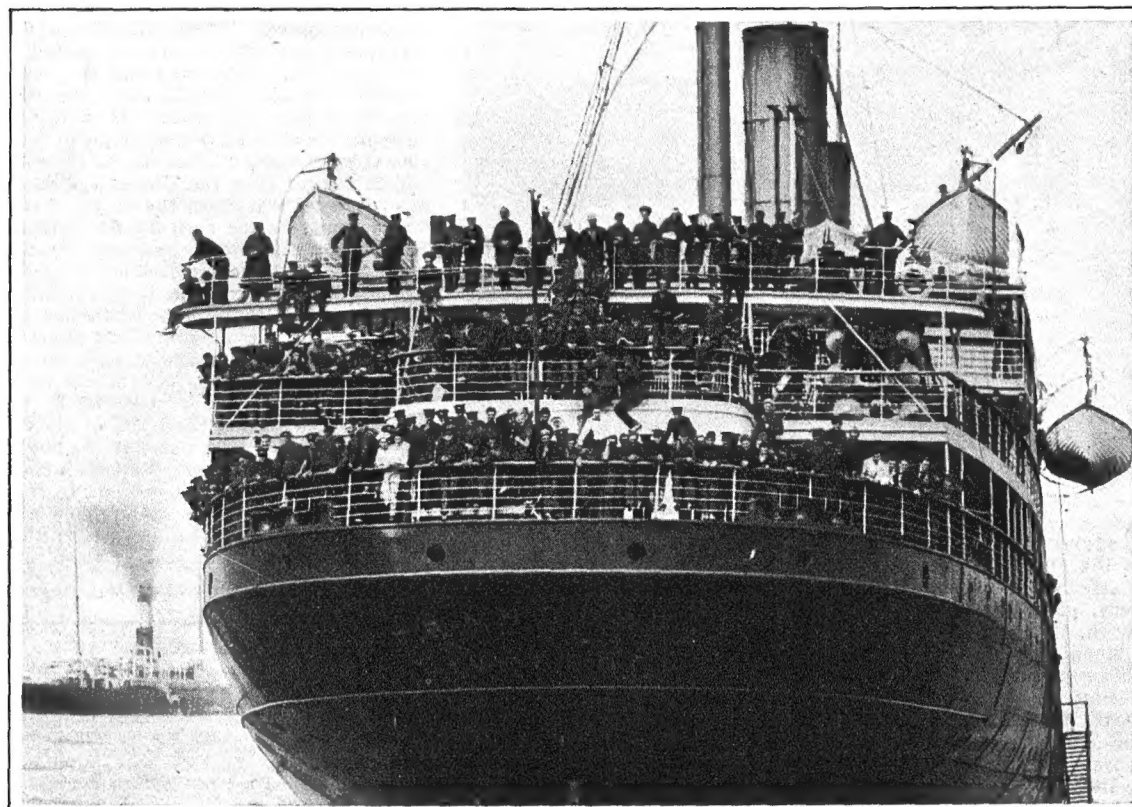
*Greatest Armed Force that ever Crossed the Atlantic, Photographed in the St. Lawrence*



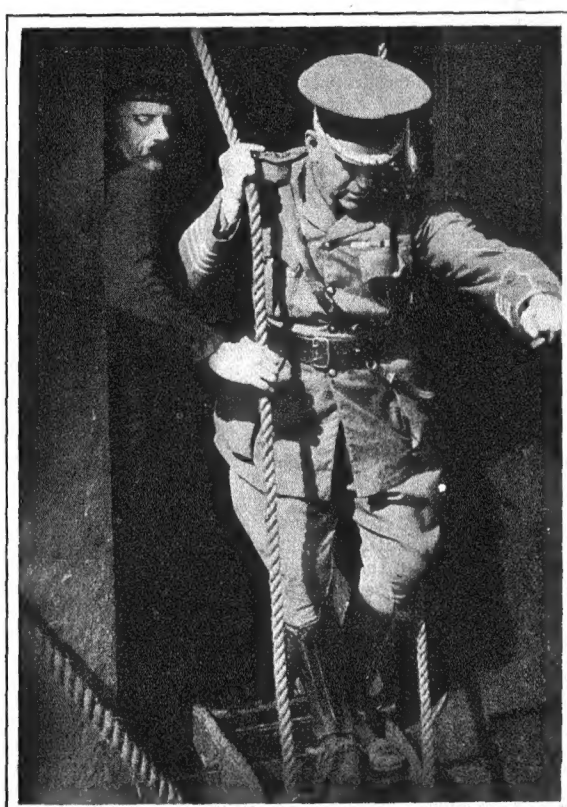
Such a marine panorama as these 31 troopships, 33,000 soldiers, 8,000 horses and 70 field-guns, convoyed by 11 warships, was never seen in the world before  
This photograph was taken under great difficulties at the secret rendezvous of the Armada in the Gulf of St. Lawrence



Quebec Harbor, accustomed to great spectacles, never saw so thrilling an embarkation as this.



The Fanconia carried 1,200 Canadian troops; a military democracy all travelling first-class



Major-General Sam Hughes coming down the gang-plank



# The Mail Bag

## FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIA

A reader of The Guide residing at Adelaide, South Australia, writes as follows:

The elections for the Federal Parliament were held on September 5, and the Labor Party, led by Andrew Fisher, has been returned to power by a very big majority. In the Senate they have captured 32 out of the 36 seats, and they have a majority of 10 in the House of Representatives. If this party were true to name and advocated a policy framed in the interests of those who labor, one could feel pleased at their success. Unfortunately, their policy is one of Special Privilege. They give privilege to the landlord class by supporting an exemption of £5,000 in the progressive land tax. This is so to catch the vote of the small farmer. Then the manufacturer has special favor shown to him by tariff legislation, and labor supporters have Special Privilege in the form of preference to unionists being adopted as the policy in connection with employment in the Commonwealth service. The main plank in Mr. Fisher's platform was that dealing with "effective protection to Australian industries." If this is put into operation it will mean that the consumers will be robbed to a greater extent than they are at present. In every other part of the world the reform parties are trying to solve the high cost of living problem by reducing the customs duties. Here in Australia this so-called Labor Party is trying to solve the same problem by increasing the duties.

The future outlook is very gloomy. We are now experiencing the worst drought we have had for over fifty years. Cattle and horses are dying by the thousands for want of feed and water. In the city of Adelaide we have a water famine, and cottage gardens are dying because of the proclamation issued prohibiting the use of water for garden purposes. Most of our chief mines are closed owing to the war, and because of this thousands of men are out of employment, and government relief has to be given. With high rents and high cost of living the people are beginning to see the folly of tariff and wage board legislation. If the federal government would abolish or reduce customs duties, and levy an all round tax on land values, production would be stimulated and avenues of employment opened to help us in our hour of trial.

The defeat of the Hon. A. H. Conroy, in the Werriwa district of New South Wales, is a great blow to the Free Trade movement. Mr. Conroy is a born fighter, and allows no party to influence him when principles are at stake. He was regarded by reformers as the leader of the reform movement in Australia, and he would have been a tower of strength in the House during the coming session, when it is proposed to reopen the tariff question and increase the duties. Mr. Conroy was opposed by a Labor man who was a farmer. The figures were: Lynch, 15,162; Conroy, 15,155. There was the record number of 537 informal votes. W. E. Johnson, the late Speaker of the Federal House, has again been returned for Lang Division in N.S.W. As he is a single taxer there will be one voice raised on behalf of freedom.

Our State elections in South Australia take place early next year, and it is hard to say which party is likely to be returned to power. The Peake government, which claims to be Liberal, got into power at the last general elections mainly on account of having proportional representation on their platform. When they were elected they at once turned down proportional representation and gerrymandered the electoral districts with the object of securing a perpetual lease of life for themselves. It is just possible that they will be disappointed in this respect, as the Labor party have a policy that should appeal to all fair-minded people. It includes proportional representation for both Houses, an all-round tax on land values, with reduction of railway freights and fares and making the income tax exemption £300 instead of £200. Altho the policy is not a perfect one by any means, and in-

cludes some socialistic proposals which true reformers cannot approve of, still it is going the right way on the taxation question, and also provides for all sections of the community getting their fair share of representation in parliament. On these grounds alone it should be supported by all reformers, as it is a big improvement on the policy of the party that calls itself Liberal.

Our Henry George social was held on September 23, and was a great success. The commemorative address was given by Dr. W. E. Macklin, from China, and was a very fine, inspiring effort. Being a personal friend of Henry George, the doctor was able to give some interesting narratives concerning the life and work

late been urging the same, and in fact a general campaign seems to have been inaugurated to put pressure on the farmer to produce more grain.

About three years ago the dear old flag was wafted high as an appeal to farmers to vote against their economic interests of an increased market for their produce, and as a palliative they were advised in season and out of season by all kinds and conditions of men to quit growing so much grain and to go in more for mixed farming. Now the same flag is again flaunted before our eyes and our patriotism appealed to, to grow more wheat, by apparently the same men. Why this sudden conversion? Less production of grain in Eur-

times, with but one exception—election time.

Appeals are made to us to increase our work and expenses, but so far there seems to have been no appeal to the predatory interests to get off our backs and stop stealing all our profit. There has been apparently no departmental appeal to the banks to reduce the 10 or 11% interests charged to the farmer on money loaned, or even an appeal to lend to us farmers less stringently to enable us to perform the extra work asked for. No flag has been waved before the transportation companies asking them as patriots to charge less exorbitant rates and so give their countrymen a better chance to live a little more in less hardships. Land speculators are not appealed to to lower the price of land, that unemployed men may find work and the cost of living may be reduced, nor is there any promise of a lowering of the tariff wall even against the mother country; in fact, the contrary has happened in as far as the duty is concerned. Who, Mr. Editor, is going to benefit the most by an increase in wheat production, the farmers or the predatory parasites?

N. H. NATHOUT,  
Pincher Station.

## WOULD REDUCE TARIFF

Editor, Guide:—In the disguise of patriotism the protected interests are trying to fasten themselves more securely on the backs of the Canadian people. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and now more than ever the friends of democracy must be on the alert. Already a proclamation has been issued from Whiskeyville clamoring for more protection under the specious cry, "Keep your cash in Canada," and urging people to buy only goods made in Canada.

If the Canadian manufacturers offered us goods equal in quality and price to those we can secure from other sources a protective tariff would be unnecessary, because we are naturally inclined to buy from our fellow countrymen. It is only because they demand high prices for inferior goods that we are reluctantly compelled to trade abroad.

Now, in the face of a falling national revenue, they cry for more protection in the name of patriotism. Let us keep cool and think this thing over. Who is the greatest patriot, the man who buys foreign goods and pays the duty into the government treasury or the man who buys Canadian goods and pays nothing into the government treasury? All of the profit on Canadian made goods, enhanced by reason of the tariff, going into the pockets of the manufacturers. Take a concrete case. Some time ago you quoted figures showing that a Canadian made engine gang plow could be bought in Minneapolis for \$502, while the price in Winnipeg was \$480. If a farmer bought his plow in Winnipeg the government would get no revenue on it, while if he bought from the United States the government would get the duty. Which man would be the most public spirited?

The decrease in the national revenue calls for an immediate reduction of the tariff, because it is an axiom in political economy that "the more protection the less revenue, the less protection the more revenue." If the tariff were high enough to keep all goods out there would be no revenue. The lower the tariff the greater the imports and the larger the revenue. Not that I agree in the slightest degree with taxing imports at all. The proper way, in my opinion, to raise revenue is by a tax on unimproved land values. But while things are as they are let us make the best of them, and

Continued on Page 19



MISS CHRISTINA GORDON

of that great reformer. The account of the reform work in China was also very interesting. During his stay with us the doctor pleased all with whom he came in contact, and we were all sorry that this enthusiastic single taxer could not prolong his stay with us.

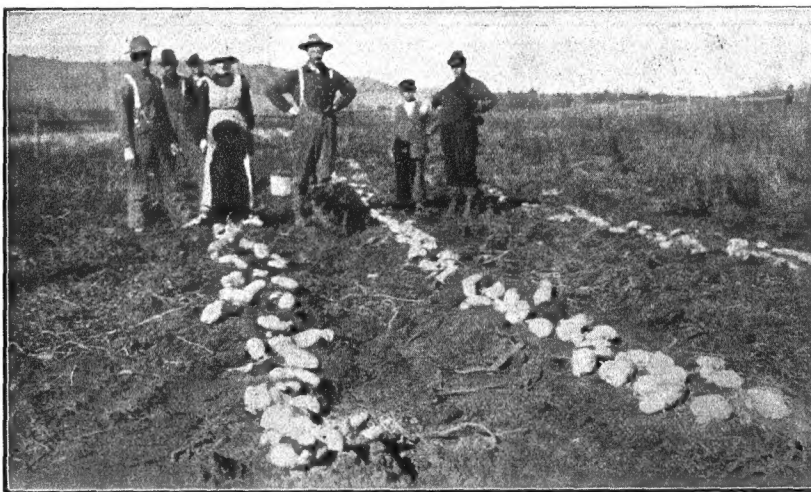
E. J. CRAIGIE, Sec.,  
Single Tax League of South Australia,  
30 Pirie Chambers, Adelaide.

## INCREASING WHEAT PRODUCTION

Editor, Guide:—Some time ago, like most if not all other farmers, I received a circular from the Department of Agriculture, urging us farmers to raise more wheat during the coming summer. Newspapers of every stripe, politicians, boards of trade and what not have of

ope because of the war is given as a reason, but do the predatory interests in Canada really care about that? How about the scarcity of meat that we heard so much about last year and the year before? We farmers were then accounted almost criminal because we did not produce meat, butter and eggs in large enough quantities for home consumption to say nothing about export. Surely the war has depleted live stock as well as the supply of grain, or have times in Canada become so hard that the common people can no longer afford meat?

It would seem that whatever we farmers do we are always in the wrong, and it is perhaps well that our shoulders are broad and our backs have become rounded, that we may carry all the burdens of iniquity that are accredited us at all



AND HER POTATO PATCH

In the accompanying illustrations are seen Miss Christina Gordon, pioneer woman farmer of the Fort McMurray, Alberta, district and the produce from her garden, raised sixty-five miles north of the 56th parallel of latitude. In the garden were celery, parsnips, cauliflower and all other kinds of vegetables grown farther south.

During the thirteen years that Miss Gordon has been in the district she has gained the enviable reputation of never having refused an Indian or a white man a meal. Considering that the Indians are notoriously improvident and have occasional bad years when game is scarce, the number of meals furnished by the lady would be difficult to calculate. She speaks three Indian dialects, Cree, Chipewyan and Dog Rib, as well as French, English and Gaelic, and her word is law among the Indians. Besides being a capable farmer Miss Gordon conducts a small store. A part of her potato patch in the heart of the wilderness is herewith shown. The tubers by their size speak for themselves.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, tho not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.



# Farm Experiences

## BOOKKEEPING FOR FARMERS

There are many practical farmers who, for want of a simple and comprehensive system of bookkeeping, have adopted a loose plan of un-related entries of transactions, and in too many cases have even trusted their memories completely in matters of farm finance. Altho it is generally admitted that bookkeeping on the farm presents difficulties that do not occur in ordinary commercial exchange, nowhere will the want of a correct system of accounting be more immediately and vitally felt. On the other hand a system such as is usually outlined for farmers, with its several books and endless crossings of entries, appeals to the average farmer as far too difficult to manage. So he continues to trust to the old-style mental or thumb-nail accounts, resulting tho they very often do, in losses incurred without his knowledge.

The following is the outline of a system employed by the writer in his farm accounts, and which has proved itself able to fill all the practical requirements. It is in fact the ordinary double-entry system reduced to the greatest degree of simplicity.

### One Book Only

One book only is employed—the ledger, and it is made to serve the purpose of all those usually required. The method can, perhaps, be best explained in this way: The farmer's name does not appear in the books at all. He has, however, various possessions, such as "farm," "provisions," "grains," "cattle," each of which is considered as an agent in the transaction of his business. Accounts are opened in the ledger in their names, each being accorded a double-page or folio, headed as shown in examples 1 and 2. These are known as "goods" accounts and represent expenses for goods bought, or receipts for goods sold. Then there are also persons with whom the farmer deals in exchanging the goods he possesses and folios are opened similarly in the names of each. These are "personal" accounts. The farmer's supply of cash, for reasons that will become obvious, is treated as a personal account.

### Each Transaction Entered Twice

Each transaction carried out by the farmer creates both a creditor (in the account that gives) and a debtor (in the account that receives). Thus, if he buys a pound of tea and pays cash, the cash account gives the purchase money and is credited by that amount on the right hand page of the folio, while the provisions account, which is the receiver of the pound of tea, is debited the amount on the left hand page of its own folio. Or, if the farmer sells a bag of potatoes to his neighbor Smith on credit, the value of the potatoes is placed to the credit of Farm account, while as Smith has received the potatoes but paid no cash, he becomes the debtor in the transaction and entry to that effect is made in his account. Thus every transaction is entered twice and the entry is made in two different folios, always one entry is on the debtor side and one on the creditor side.

### Monthly Balance Sheet

At the end of each month both sides of each folio in turn are added up. Almost invariably one side amounts to less than the other. A last entry is therefore added on the lesser side under date of the last day of the month as follows: "Jan. 31st.....Balance carried forward \$....." the amount of the entry being the difference between the totals of the two sides of the folio. The totals then added, balance each other and a line is drawn across the folio. The new month's accounts are then opened, in the case of personal accounts only, by bringing this balance, as a first entry, to the opposite side of the folio as shown in example I. In the case of goods accounts the balance is not brought forward.

Having balanced all the accounts in turn, a trial monthly balance sheet is

On this page there is outlined a system of bookkeeping for farm accounts. What system do you follow? Send us a criticism of this system if you have another method which is superior in your estimation, and can be substituted for it. What experience have you had with weeds? Perhaps scutch grass is present in your locality. What have you done to try to control it? Perhaps you have not been successful. If so, let us know what you did so that some other farmer may be saved the time and expense of following a similar plan in an attempt to control this pest. We want to make this page practical. Send us your experience, successful or otherwise, and you will be helping along the cause of agriculture. Besides, we will pay you for this information at the rate of 25 cents per 100 words. Write on one side of the paper only. The number of words in the article should be marked at the top of the first page. A stamped addressed envelope must be enclosed in which to return the article in case we cannot use it. All articles will be paid for or returned within three weeks from the time they are received in our office.

Address all letters to the Agricultural Editor.

made out on a slip of paper to be copied, when found correct into a folio, preferably commencing with the last folio in the ledger and working back. These balances are divided into two classes; personal account balances and goods account balances. The former are dealt with first, and then underneath are placed the latter as shown in example III. If the ledger has been kept correctly the goods accounts should be made to balance by adding entries obtained in the following way: First the total of the debtor side of the personal accounts is compared with the parallel total of the previous month. If it is found to have increased, it is proof that the farmer has more money owing to him than at the end of the previous month. The difference is accordingly entered on the debtor side of the goods account balances as "Present month's accounts receivable \$....." If, however, it is found to have diminished, it is also proof that accounts owing in the previous month have since been paid, and the difference is therefore entered on the creditor side as "Previous month's accounts received \$....." Then the creditor side of the personal accounts is similarly compared with the parallel total of the previous month. If there is an increase here, it is proof that the farmer is owing more money than at the end of the previous month and the difference is entered on the creditor side of the goods account balances as "Present month's accounts payable \$.....," while if there is a decrease the farmer must have paid some of the previous month's debts, and the difference is entered on the debtor side as "Previous month's accounts paid

\$....." If the two totals of the goods account balances are then found to be equal the monthly balance sheet is correct and complete.

### Annual Balance Sheet

At the end of the year, a balance sheet covering the twelve months is prepared as follows: Each goods account is taken in turn, and the monthly balances, first those of the debtor side, then those of the creditor side, added together. The difference between the totals of the debtor balances and the creditor balances, represents the yearly balance of that particular account. If the difference is on the debtor side it becomes a debtor balance, and if on the creditor side, a creditor balance, as in example IV. The final entry in the annual balance sheet which determines whether the accounts have been correctly kept is obtained thus: As already shown, in making out the monthly balance sheets, entries were made on the debtor side of "Present month's accounts receivable" and "Previous month's accounts paid," and on the creditor side were entries of "Present month's accounts payable" and "Previous month's accounts received." These entries must be extracted from the twelve monthly balance sheets and added together; first those of the debtor side, then those of the creditor side. If the amount of the difference is on the debtor side, it is entered in the annual balance sheet as "This year's account receivable \$....." and if on the creditor side it is entered as "This year's accounts payable \$....." The totals of each side of the annual balance sheet should then be equal. In commencing the New

### EXAMPLE I.—Personal Account

| 1914.                          |         |                         |         |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
| Jan. 4—Oats, 100 b. ....       | Dr. to  | John Smith              | Cr. by  |
| " 16—Potatoes, 20 b. ....      | \$32.50 | Jan. 12—Cash .....      | \$25.00 |
|                                | 10.00   | Balance carried forward | \$17.50 |
|                                | \$42.50 |                         |         |
| Feb. 1—Balance brought forward |         |                         | \$42.50 |

### EXAMPLE II.—Goods Account

| 1914.                           |         |                                  |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|
| Jan. 2—Barbed wire, 7 rolls.... | Dr. to  | Farm                             | Cr. by  |
| " 28—Barn repairs .....         | \$21.00 | Jan. 16—Potatoes (John Smith) .. | \$10.00 |
| " 28—Shorts, 4 bags .....       | 10.50   | Balance .....                    | 26.00   |
|                                 | 4.50    |                                  |         |
|                                 | \$36.00 |                                  | \$36.00 |

Feb. (Goods account balances are not brought forward).

### EXAMPLE III.

#### Monthly Balance Sheet—Jan. 31st, 1914

| Personal Accounts  |                 | Goods Accounts                 |                |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Folio 6—Cash       | Dr. to \$ 26.50 | Folio 14—Personal Ex's         | Dr. to \$28.00 |
| " 8—Bank of Canada | " " 290.00      | " 16—Provisions                | " " 16.80      |
| " 10—John Smith    | " " 17.50       | " 18—Farm                      | " " 26.00      |
|                    | \$334.00        | January a/c's receivable ..... | 39.20          |
|                    |                 | December a/c's paid .....      | 29.70          |
|                    |                 |                                | \$139.70       |
| Folio 2—W. Jones   | Cr. by \$ 4.35  | Folio 12—Grains                | Cr. by \$79.70 |
| " 4—Thompson & Co. | " " 16.80       | " 20—Cattle                    | " " 60.00      |
|                    | \$21.15         |                                | \$139.70       |

### EXAMPLE IV.

#### Annual Balance Sheet—Dec. 31st, 1914

|                             |                 |        |                 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|
| Farm                        | Dr. to \$155.20 | Cattle | Cr. by \$210.00 |
| Provisions                  | " " 146.00      | Grains | " " 640.50      |
| Personal Ex's               | " " 130.60      |        |                 |
| 1914 a/c's receivable ..... | 408.70          |        |                 |
|                             | \$850.50        |        | \$850.50        |

Year's accounts, the December personal account balances are brought forward as usual.

The final entry of the annual balance sheet represents the year's profits or losses over expenditures. But it must be borne in mind that this contracted system of bookkeeping takes no account of the unconverted assets of the farmer, such as value of farm, unsold cattle or grain; nor such indirect expenses or receipts as depreciation or improvement of static or unconverted dynamic possessions. It is indeed by the omission of these elements that the difficulties of bookkeeping that appal the majority of farmers do not appear in the above system. It is complete in itself, however, and provides, in the hands of an intelligent farmer, a sure check on the losses or extravagance that would otherwise occur, as well as a record of transactions that can be referred to with the minimum of trouble.

—H. F. T.

Sask.

### A SUCCESSFUL HEN HOUSE

Fully ninety-five per cent. of the hen coops are constructed twelve feet in depth, that is, from south to north or from front to rear. In building mine here in Saskatchewan, one hundred miles north of the U. S. line, I reversed the order and made it 14 feet east and west and 24 feet south to north, so that the sun in winter shines deep into the coop instead of shallow. It is 7 feet high in front and 5½ feet in the rear. Roof flat, sloping to the north, covered with ship-lap and roofing paper. Sides and ends one thickness of tar paper on studding, covered with ¾-inch lumber—would prefer ship-lap. Across the rear end I cut off between 4 and 5 feet and made it warm with extra papers and boards; over the roosts and under the roof, about one foot, made a tight floor, covering same with paper on top and filling in the space with chaff to prevent the warm air rising from the bodies of the birds from escaping except slowly thru the curtain hereafter explained. Sixteen inches below this floor I made the roosts, consisting of three roosts, 14 feet long, cut in half-length, making six roosts, 7 feet long. To make them, use strips 1x2 cut from unsurfaced boards on one side, take a shaving or two off one of the unsurfaced corners of each strip, placing two pieces, with the unsurfaced sides together, so a little trough will be formed on top of each roost, nail together lightly. In this trough mites will find their hiding place, where hot water or kerosene can be used to destroy them. To close the opening in front and below the roosts, nail together boards with slats in sufficient width to close the opening from the ground floor to within 20 inches of the upper floor. Cut the boards thus nailed together with slats, in the middle, so that when you wish to clean the coop, either side can be set aside and the cleaning can be done without bending your back, getting under the roosts or befouling your shoes with the manure.

### Screen for Roosts

Now take two pieces 1x3, long enough to cover the entire front of the roost, and nail a fair grade of unbleached cotton cloth by its selvedge edge to these two strips, then nail one of the pieces to the floor above, dropping the other piece down and let it fully cover the opening; now let it down at night and roll it up in the morning, and the birds will come out warm and happy as larks. My door is on east side of the south-east corner. In boarding up the south end I leave an opening 28 to 30 inches wide near the top, clear across the front, which I cover with a curtain, the same as I have described, for the front of the roosts. This curtain I close every night and roll up to the top nearly every morning all winter. I only keep it down on extra stormy days or very cold and windy ones. Now for results: I have not had a comb

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# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

## THE "THOU SHALT NOT" SYSTEM

It has been my experience that in many homes the "Thou Shalt Not" system of rearing children is very much in vogue. Parents, who are strictly religious, are apt to decide for their children that it would be wicked for them to participate in certain amusements, so they forbid them unconditionally. And that's the end of it. It never occurs to them that there is any tyranny or injustice in this conduct, chiefly because they have never conceived of such a thing as the divine right of parents being questioned. Also they quite overlook the fundamental fact that the chief result of forbidding anything is to enhance its value to the one to whom it is denied. At one fell swoop and without the slightest compunction they cut their families off from all the amusements of the district. They do it because they feel that it is right, that certain amusements are actually harmful to those who indulge in them.

I am not sure that I agree that it is either right or wise for parents to thus arbitrarily decide these matters for their children, but granting that it might be justified on the grounds of the children's own good, what compensation is going to be made to these young people?

Is it feasible to forbid young men and women to dance and play cards, to play pool or to smoke without providing an alternative outlet for their social instincts? Frankly, I think such a course of conduct is the beginning of evil. It leads to sneak games of cards out in the barn, or up in the boy's bedroom with the hired men, in an intimacy that often gives rise to much dangerous freedom of speech. A thousand times better that they should play these games in the family circle under the eyes of their parents. It means slipping out at night under pretense of visiting a neighbor in order to attend a dance. It means lying to get money to play pool and more lying to conceal the fact of having visited the pool parlors. It means, in fact, a general atmosphere of intrigue and deception in the home, which certainly does not make for moral uplift.

It is my opinion that if parents are going to forbid their children the right to indulge in these amusements they should provide a substitute—and a good one. I can't think of anything better for this purpose than a skating rink, or a gymnasium. Of course they would cost money and involve trouble, but surely it would be worth a very large investment to know that the young people are enjoying safe and healthful exercise and social intercourse.

Otherwise the young men and women of such families as we describe, instead of being permanently deterred from indulging in these pursuits, will either be preparing to engage in them intemperately when parental control is thrown off or they will be indulging in them secretly right now. In either case they are apt to be putting a fictitious value on them, due to the fact that they are forbidden pleasures.

I know that some parents think it should be enough for the young people to know that they are forbidden these pleasures only because their parents consider them harmful. It isn't. Something else must be supplied to take their place or mischief will follow as surely as the day the night.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## HOME TEACHING

Dear Miss Beynon:—Often in reading requests from readers for the booklets, "Maternity," "How to Teach the Truth to Children," etc., I notice the same reason given, viz.: "The little ones will soon be going to school, and I wish to tell them first."

That makes me feel like starting a discussion on the subject, "Don't we, as a rule, start our children to school at least a year too soon?" That is,

instead of sending them at the age of six, would it not be better to teach them a little at home until they were seven, and perhaps eight years of age, and then send them, with stronger bodies, better developed minds, and much more settled ideas of right and wrong than they can have at six?

Now, I know pretty well the arguments that will be set up against mothers teaching their own children until they are seven and perhaps eight years of age. I am not a mere theorist. I have children of my own, and they are just of junior school age, too, and I know how hard it is to get time for all that stands waiting every day. But still I have always considered it wise to let some things wait, and perhaps go undone altogether now and again, rather than to give up my privilege of being the first one to teach my little ones what they can better learn at home than in school.

I taught school for a time, and I noticed that some children came to school before they could talk plainly,

little wise direction of their play for another year will well repay us. And they are not losing time. You will find that when they do go to school they soon outstrip those who have been plodding along at work too hard for them all the previous year. They are eager to learn. The impulse comes from within, and they apply themselves to study. That is so much better than being driven.

From a hasty reading of "The Montessori System," I judged this spontaneous application to be the secret of the system. Appeal to the child's own love of order, of activity, of learning. From that lead him on to see the beauty of harmonious working with others. Madame Montessori faced a peculiar situation, not that of the prairie schools of Canada, at all. But mothers in prairie homes can find, in her book, many suggestions for teaching their little ones at home. And the fundamental principle of appealing to the children themselves for the qualities and gifts we wish to see cultivated



MISS ANNE H. MARTIN  
President Nevada Equal Franchise Society  
Which carried its cause overwhelmingly at the recent election

some could not count, and many had very hazy ideas of right and wrong. Another year with their mothers would have given the little ones so much a better start in their little world.

Mother could have managed to see that they could sound their "R's" or their "S's," without taking much time for it, either. Mother could have had them counting buttons, clothes pins, marbles, even eggs; and it would not have taken much time to direct them into grouping these objects by twos and threes and fours. And how much easier the study of numbers is for all one's life if one has had lots of play with objects in groups like that for the first year or so! It doesn't take so much time, just a little attention at the right moments. Mother could have had them helping with the dishes, tidying up the rooms or even putting dolly's things away carefully, and been teaching at the same time what system and order and cleanliness are.

Yes, mothers, especially prairie mothers, have their hands full, but we don't ease our burdens much by hurrying our children away from us. A little patience, a little sympathy, and a

is the principle all true mothers work on, more or less.

We see more in our children than anyone else can. It is there, but sometimes it takes mother love to see it. Let us never despair of the best for each one of our little ones, but let us not hurry them in their first steps. Make sure that their grounding is thorough. They'll make strides by and by. Then, when they have become enthusiastic about learning, when they "do love study," encourage them all you can to feed their hungry minds and souls. Give them the extra year at school that you took from the beginning, and see what it means to them all their lives.

Yours in a common interest,  
ONWARD.

## THE "MAKE-BELIEVE" WAY By Addie Farrar

When I began to try to teach my little daughter housewifely ways and arts, I found that she had a strong inclination for anything that savored of work or bother. She was an extremely clever, bright and healthy child and there seemed to be no excuse for allowing her

to shirk little tasks that would later on mean much to her in her womanhood. Neither persuasion nor scolding had any effect. She either shirked the tasks altogether, or did them in such a half-hearted and slipshod way that it was a waste of time both for the child and me, besides I began to think that I would never be able to do anything with her, when suddenly an idea came to me.

I remembered how, when a girl, I was forced to do unlike tasks, I used to try all sort of make-believe ways. Knowing that Ruth was an imaginative child and a dreamer by nature, I adopted the plan of "Make-Believe" in our work, and it worked so well that the lassie, who is now in her early teens, is a good seamstress, a good cook, and clever at all household tasks.

"I began by calling 'Mrs. Brown,' the woman who came by the day to help iron and dust and clean. When I needed any dusting done I would say:

"I believe I'll telephone 'Mrs. Brown' to come over and help me today"—and almost before the make-believe telephone call was over, "Mrs. Brown" would appear at the kitchen door, in her big gingham apron, ready for work.

What fun "Mrs. Brown" and I did have working together! And the best of it was that we never forgot that I was always "ma'am" and the baby girl, "Mrs. Brown." The game progressed until "Mrs. Brown" would come un-called for and ask for work, or perhaps surprise me with a beautifully set table.

From this we went further into our make-believe game and brought out other characters. There was "Nurse Anna," who would come in dressed in white apron and cap (which I made for her) when I had a headache and make me tea and toast or rub my head or bring me medicine—and such a clever nurse as she came to be!

Then we had cook "Mary Ann," and it was surprising how soon she learned our ways of cooking. "Marie" was my French maia who buttoned up my gowns, found my evening gloves and fans, buttoned my shoes, or brushed out my hair. "Mrs. Smith" often came to do an afternoon's work for me in mending and helping sew, and we had pleasant afternoons discussing her ten or twelve children and the proper way to bring them up. Sometimes "Mrs. Smith" would even bring some of the children (dolls) along.

When my friend "Mrs. Thompson" came to call upon me we served afternoon tea and cakes in the doll dishes. My secretary, "Miss Grace James," learned to run a typewriter, to file papers and to reply properly to notes of invitation. To this day I often ask for one of my old assistants, altho my small girl is now beyond the "Make-Believe" game. When I ask now for "Mme. Frisbee," my high-school lassie laughs and goes to the piano and plays for me, for Mme. Frisbee was the wonderful pianiste of a few years ago who made piano practice, play instead of labor.

## HUSBAND FIRST

By Hilda Richmond

In spite of the popular idea that children cement together husband and wife, and that all childless couples are miserable, it is a fact that many good women allow their children to separate them from their husbands. Of course they do not intend to do this, but unconsciously the husband and father is crowded out of his rightful place by the innocent children, and the wife and mother is the guilty person. It usually begins with the first serious illness of the first baby, and if the wife and mother is not careful it will last until married life ends.

Of necessity housekeeping is slack during the illness of the baby, and the wife and mother must allow her personal appearance to run down. These things cannot be helped even in homes where there is money to hire competent helpers. Anxiety works havoc with the best system on earth, and everything suffers more or less. But the error lies in allowing the slack ways to continue

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# Bee Keeping

By R. M. MUCKLE

Provincial Apiarist for Manitoba

In answer to the question, "Will it pay to keep bees in the West?" everything that can be said must be in the affirmative. There are but few people who do not like honey and its production in sufficient quantities for family use is neither difficult nor expensive. Even if one does not consider the sale of any surplus honey he will find himself well repaid for investment in a few colonies by the pleasure and satisfaction of having pure and wholesome honey for his own table. An outfit requiring an initial outlay of from \$15 to \$20 is sufficient for a beginner in bee-culture. After having invested this much, make the bees pay their own way. In this connection it should be said that only modern frame hives should be used for there is little but annoyance, discomfort, and loss to be derived from keeping bees in box hives.

## Value of Honey

Honey is a wholesome food and one that is not without medicinal value. Dr. C. C. Miller says: "It is only within the last generation that refined sugars have become so low in price that they may be commonly used. Formerly, honey was the principal sweet and it would be greatly to the health of the present generation if honey could be at least partially restored to its former place.

We all know that children long for candy. This longing voices a need and is an evidence of the necessity of sugar in our diet. There can be no doubt but that in eating honey our digestive machinery is saved work because cane sugar must first be changed to sugar similar to honey before it can be used by the body.

The importance of bees in fertilizing the blossoms of fruit trees and other plants such as clover, alfalfa, cucumbers, strawberries, etc., should not be lost sight of. The writer knows of a market gardener near Winnipeg who rented a hive of bees for the summer, paying \$5 simply for the fertilizing value of having bees in his garden.

## Locality

In many parts of the West, there are

abundance as to furnish large surpluses of honey during favorable seasons. It has been thought sometimes by persons not acquainted with the facts, that we are too far north and west for successful apiculture. However, this is not the case, as our honey crop is equal to, if not larger than, that of the East, due to the longer period of daylight during the summer months, and also the fact that our bees gather honey from a large variety of wild plants

know that a changeable winter is more disastrous than a steady cold season.

## Conditions in the Hive

To be a successful bee-keeper, one must have a fair understanding of the domestic life within the hive, and must understand how bees are reared, comb is built, honey stored, etc. A knowledge of these things enables the bee-keeper to understand what operations may be performed without disturbing the domestic economy of the colony. Nature has endowed the bees with certain definite instincts. Man cannot change these instincts, but he can work in accord with them and the bees, aided by their master's intelligence, can accomplish far more than they could without it.

Inside the hive will be found three distinct forms of adult bees. The queen, the worker, and the drone. Only one queen is normally found in each colony and her duty is to deposit eggs from which all bees are hatched. In appearance she is much longer than the worker and is also slightly thicker and broader. However, on account of her lengthened abdomen she appears much more slender and wasp-like than a worker. A good queen will during the height of the honey season deposit as many as 1,000 to 3,000 eggs per day and usually she will continue active egg-laying for two or three years.

## Organized Labor

The workers are by far the most abundant individuals of the colony, numbering in strong colonies as many as 30,000. They are the units of organized labor and to their lot fall all

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Apiary of G. G. Gunn at Lockport, Man.

districts now unoccupied by bee keepers, where apiaries could be kept with profit. White clover, dandelion, goldenrod, and many wild plants grow abundantly almost everywhere, while in certain sections these occur in such

which continue to bloom over a long period of time. Instead of our somewhat severe winters for bees proving a detriment to bee culture, the very steadiness of the weather is a great advantage. Experienced apiarists well

# Theory vs. Practice in Soil Analysis

*Why Chemical Analysis is not always Reliable and how the Farmer may make his own Tests*

Two farmers were overheard a few days ago arguing the question of the actual worth of a chemical analysis of soil; one was insistent that such an analysis by an approved chemist would give him a direct clue to the adaptability of his soil for producing certain crops, while the other was equally insistent that there was nothing to such an analysis. Which one was right? Is it true that chemical analysis of a soil has some definite value to the general farmer? Or, in other words, can such analyses serve as guides to the fertilization of soils in order to increase their productivity?

The history of the making of chemical analyses of soils is interesting because it shows how agricultural ideas in this line have changed during the last fifty years. When Chemistry was first considered in its relation to agriculture the idea gained ground that it would be a comparatively simple matter to determine with accuracy the exact requirements of any soil. Conditions appeared to warrant that idea. The first thought was by analyzing the plant and determining the amounts of the essential plant food elements that were used in its development under different yields and conditions, a good idea could be formed of the power of any soil to produce crops. Then by having an analysis made of the soil to determine the elements that were present and comparing that with the analysis of the plant, the farmer could tell definitely how much his soil lacked in any one or more elements for producing any certain crop. The idea sounded good. It rapidly became considered that the farmer, by having his soil analysed, could determine exactly what it needed in order to give him maximum crops. He could add one or more fertilizers in accordance with the

needs of the soil as shown by the chemical analysis.

## Practice and Theory Differ

But practical experience in this respect, as in many other things connected with the farm, did not bear out the theoretical ideas. Farmers noticed that when they had analyses of the different types of soils on their farms made the actual crop-producing power of the soils was not always what might be expected from the indications of the chemical analyses of those soils. The heaviest producing soils often showed up poorer when chemical analyses were made than the less productive one, and, what seemed more odd, was the fact that oftentimes the lowest producing soils contained such large amounts of plant food that they could produce crops almost indefinitely if the plant food alone was decisive. The investigators saw that they must carry on more extensive experiments in order to arrive at any practical conclusion.

To-day it is well known that there are two kinds of plant food in the soil, viz: available or usable plant food, and unavailable or unusable plant food. The amount of each of these kinds helps to determine the productivity of any soil. When a man sends a sample of soil to be analysed he should remember that the chemist will be unable to tell with any accuracy, the condition in which each kind of plant food is present in his soil. The results of the analysis may show that there is a great sufficiency of all of the essential plant food elements, and still he will be unable to produce the crops that bring him profits. Unavailable, or unusable plant food is almost worthless until it has been changed to an available, or usable form.

## Must Be Available

A crop demands for its development food that is capable of being dissolved in the soil moisture, or, in other words plant food that is soluble, and thus can be carried by the soil moisture into the plants. There may be thousands of pounds of plant food, and still if this is insoluble in the soil water it is useless as far as crop production is concerned. To summarize: The chemist in this case can only determine the total quantity of plant food present, not with accuracy the amounts of each of the available and unavailable plant foods present.

It is well known that the amount of available, or usable, plant food in the soil is determined largely by the physical condition of the soil. In soils that are in poor physical condition the amount is low, and vice versa. The chemist in his laboratory does not know the physical condition of the soil which he analyses. It may be cloddy or in such other condition that it would be impossible to grow a crop on it, and still the analyses would show up well.

Personally, I think that in most cases, for the general farmer of the middle west and southwest with his generally fertile soil, a mechanical or a physical analysis of his soil has greater actual value at the present time to him than has a chemical analysis. The amount of each of the different groups or sizes of soil particles, together with a consideration of the amount of organic matter present would give any crop grower in those sections a better idea to-day of his soil's power of production than a mere chemical analysis.

## When Analysis is Valuable

A chemical analysis of a poor soil, however, that is in good physical con-

dition may have value. The principal value lies in the fact that when a certain chemical element is woefully deficient or extremely low in any soil the chemist will be able to tell that. In this way, in infertile soils that are not infertile because of poor physical condition the chemist can give the farmer an idea as to what mineral plant food is necessary. Moreover, if the amount of all of the essential plant foods is shown to be high from the results of the analysis the farmer may so change his system of cultivation by including fall plowing, etc., as may render the unavailable plant food available.

Another point must be considered in determining the productivity of any soil, and that is the character of the subsoil which underlies it. Most soils are rendered productive for certain crops because they are underlaid with extremely desirable types of subsoil, desirable either from the chemical or physical standpoint. The amount of plant food drawn up from the deeper soil layers and subsoil many times makes a soil a good alfalfa producer, for example. In judging of the value of any soil from a chemical analysis alone, no idea can be formed of the effect that the subsoil may have on the crop-producing power of the soil. Without this a one-sided idea is necessarily formed.

One of the factors most deficient in soils in the central west and the southwest is decaying vegetable or animal matter—that is, organic matter. Many of our farmers who are not receiving the crop yields that they feel they should receive from their fields make up their minds to have chemical analyses made rather than to look into the amount of organic matter in their productive and unproductive soils. On

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# A Good-bye of War

By J. ANTHONY MAYHEW

"Good-bye, John. After it's all over—if there is an 'after' for both of us—we'll meet again, and have plenty to talk about, too. Till then I hope we shan't come across each other. You must go your way, and I mine. Good luck to you, John, and good-bye."

The words, which were spoken with hardly a trace of foreign accent and in a singularly sweet voice, stirred John Hatherton to the heart, and he could find nothing to say as he watched the figure of his best friend leaning out of the window of the departing train, for he realized only too well the great possibility of a future being cut out of one or both of their lives. But just before it was too late he pulled himself together, and, forcing a smile, waved his hat long and vigorously. Then he turned and walked slowly and very sadly away.

Many thoughts troubled him, and not the least among them was anxiety for his friend. He and Hermann von Ritter had played and worked together for fifteen years, which represented a good portion of their lives. They had been at the same school, and were alike in tastes and ambitions, whilst now they were both known as two of the most daring and enthusiastic aviators in England. When the great war had burst upon Europe, with its train of inevitable tragedies, von Ritter had realized that love of country came before love of even the best friend in the world, and offered his services to Germany.

This was the origin of the friends' leave-taking. The next day Hatherton himself would be leaving for France to serve under the British flag.

After two hours of flying before a

stiff breeze John Hatherton's goal loomed up before him, and he started a descent of several hundred feet. As he hung above the vast masses of German troops stretched for miles upon miles along the French frontier, he realized fully for the first time what war in this age might mean. His mission was to discover whether the rumor were true that the Germans in the van of the huge army were starving owing to the impossibility of conveying food along the crowded roads, and with his eyes intent upon the scene set out before him, his mind fixed on this one idea, he flew low down, so low indeed that the features in the thousands of these faces upturned below him were almost discernible. The extraordinary interest of the scene held him, and he hardly noticed that many of the soldiers turned their rifles upon him and fired. Corps upon corps of armed men lay spread out before his eyes, the whole of Europe seemed to John to be packed into them, and the glitter of their weapons in the burning August sun dazzled him. Great ambulance carts loaded with the dying and wounded were making their way back from the front, whilst transport wagons struggled to get a passage forward with the food that was waited for with a terrible eagerness. Everywhere the roads were blocked with men and horses and guns, all heading towards France. The man in the aeroplane hovered over them fascinated. A hail of bullets whizzed around him, but he seemed to bear a charmed existence; nothing could hurt him, nothing could bring him down. It was a tremendous moment of John's life.

Suddenly, some distance away to the east, another aeroplane, of the well-

known Taube pattern, shot up into the air and made straight and swiftly for the Englishman. John rose instantly, but the German, rising too, came on with a deadly intentness of purpose. In a second John realized the meaning of that terrible oncoming, and dexterously swerved aside, only just in time. With a horrible whirl of machinery his opponent turned and rushed towards him once more, and the two machines cut backwards and forwards thru the air, now rising a little and now dipping to within a couple of hundred yards of the ground. Their movements were so swift that the soldiers beneath dared not fire for fear of shooting their own man. To John it seemed hours before the awful struggle ceased and he had time to look about him. There, not more than thirty feet above him, the German aeroplane poised, hovering in the air like some deadly insect. For a few seconds they remained thus, and then, suddenly, the Taube moved with a swift, awful rush.

The German aviator made a swift volplane, intending to ram the machine of the other from above. He shut off his engine, and the stretching wings of his foe's machine came into his line of vision as he dipped, nose downward. A resounding crash and he shot from his strapped seat like a bolt from a cross-bow. At this moment, when the man's life depended upon the infallibility of a piece of mechanism, one wing had crumpled up from the suddenness that the manoeuvre demanded of it.

He shut his eyes, and knew himself for lost, but as he hurtled thru the air he remembered the position, directly beneath him as it had been, of the other aeroplane. He felt himself crash on to

something which he knew to be above ground, and clutched wildly as he opened his eyes with a start.

John had heard the rending of the Taube structure, and, almost at the same instant a mighty rush of wind swept by his back. Then his machine began to rock dangerously. Instinctively he looked out of the corner of his left eye, and his vision caught the glinting light of the plane as it jerked violently upwards. There was no time to cast about in his mind for a reason. He must at all costs retain an even keel, and so he turned his machine sharply to the left, banking acutely. Simultaneously a scraping, clutching sound caught his ear—and there at his right hand, sliding spread-eagled towards him, was the oil-skinned barbarian he had so desperately eluded. The German, falling on to the tip of the right wing, had been forced to the base by the amazing dexterity with which the Englishman had preserved his equilibrium.

With one hand firmly grasping the steering-wheel, he gave the much-needed support to his strangely-acquired passenger with the other. The man was dazed and exhausted by his terrible experience, and it seemed to Hatherton that he might be forced to relinquish his hold of the machine at any moment. After a few seconds, however, he was able to assist the German to clamber to the seat behind his own. He looked into the man's eyes, and recognition was instantaneous.

"Hermann!"

"John!"

Von Ritter's clear, well-remembered voice was scarcely more than a whisper.

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## Methodists Condemn Militarism

Manifesto of General Conference of Methodist Church in Canada urges International Court and World Police Force

"It has been demonstrated that great armaments do not guarantee the blessings of peace. We have seen that war does not solve, but accentuates the social and economic problems on which so much of human happiness depends."

This is an extract from a manifesto on War and Peace, read to the Methodist General Conference by Rev. Dr. W. W. Andrews, of Regina, and embodied as a sub-report of the report of the department of temperance and moral reform, or what is to be known in future as the department of social service and evangelism.

In the manifesto the "barbarism of militarism" is vigorously condemned and the men and millions of the empire are dedicated for the purpose of destroying the menace. An international court of arbitration is urged, which should have jurisdiction over a body of world police. Only when nations decide on these measures will disarmament take place.

### The Manifesto

The manifesto was heartily endorsed by the conference. It reads in full as follows:

"In the present momentous days as a general conference we wish to call the attention of our people to matters in which as followers of Christ we are deeply concerned.

"That it should be possible for Europe after twenty centuries of Christian teaching to exhibit the unexampled welter of carnage we now behold, must awaken serious questionings among us.

### Lesser Matters

"Have the churches of Christendom been so emphasizing the lesser matters of creed, ritual and mystical experience, forms of organization and denominational loyalties, that they have obscured the supreme claims of that love which is the end of the commandment and the fulfilment of law? Have we forgotten that

the only purpose for which the church exists is to establish brotherhood in the affairs of men? Why has the church not made the message of Jesus grip the conscience of the Christian nations? Is she ready now to bear faithful witness for her Master, who said 'Love your enemies?' 'All judgment is committed unto the Son.' Before him all the nations and the church alike are being judged. Is the church on its record ready to stand before His great white throne, or even before the enlightened conscience of the world?

"In our perplexity and sorrow at the lamentable war in which we are engaged we rejoice in this, that the arms of Britain have been called to the service of the weak and her blood is being shed for the sake of honor among the nations.

### Military Barbarism

"When the barbarism of militarism has been recognized and its influence destroyed, human interests the world over will be safer. To this cause we dedicate our men and our millions and pray that thru the empire's sacrifice war may the sooner cease and ever widening good may come to all men. Thru these anxious days let us pray to the God of Peace: 'Hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done.'

### What Armaments Don't Do

"Our greatest concern as Christians is the establishment of lasting peace. We believe the world as a camp of armed forces can never train its populations to walk in the highest paths of progress. It has been demonstrated that great armaments do not guarantee the blessings of peace. We have seen that war does not solve, but accentuates the social and economic problems on which so much of human happiness depends. When we have grimly carried to a finish this fateful war, which is the first war to affect injuriously all nations, let us hope that the sense of human brotherhood in the heart of the democracy of the world will wipe away the bitterness engendered in the struggle and prepare the way for the statesmen of the world to arrange a safe and magnanimous peace. We make our appeal to the democratic consciousness of the world to judge on which side stand freedom and world-wide good, and so to express their judgment as to promote the cause of human rights and perpetual peace.

"The conscience of the world is developing rapidly under the tremendous schooling of the terrible tragedy of this unexampled war. Already it is formulating its demand that this war shall be

the last great war of history. The commercial interests are joining in this demand. Lasting peace can come to the world only when international distrust has been removed and the peace sentiment has been organized by practical statesmanship upon a business basis.

### Two Great Victories

"We therefore call attention to two great spiritual victories which will do much to create an atmosphere of international confidence in the world. The decision of the people of the United States to stand by the broadest interpretation of the Panama Canal Treaty is one, and the other is the action of Great Britain in plunging into the greatest war of her history to guard her word of honor to the weak. We are too near these events to judge of their historical significance, but because the word of great nations must now be inviolate, the world will walk with firmer tread toward universal and lasting peace.

"To aid in the practical realization of our great hopes we submit the following suggestions:

### International Court

"One requirement is the establishment of a supreme judicial international court. The methods of diplomacy, good offices and mediation, treaties and a court of arbitration have proved valuable for the settlement of international disputes, and will still be useful, but something more is needed, namely an international court of justice, clothed with the power to enforce its own decrees.

"As Bismarck said, no nation can afford to range against itself the moral judgment of the world. All the more will this be true when that judgment has an organized means for expressing itself. The constitution of such a court has already been the subject of study

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### WESTERN FARMERS' PARLIAMENTS

The following dates have been selected for the Annual Conventions of the Western Farmers' Organizations:

#### MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Brandon, January 13, 14, 15.

#### UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

Edmonton, January 19, 20, 21.



**Hon. Pres.—James Bower** - Red Deer  
**President—**  
**Vice-Presidents—First, D. W. Warner,**  
 Edmonton; **Second, James Speakman,**  
 Penhold; **Third, E. Carswell, Red Deer;**  
**Fourth, Rice Sheppard, Strathcona.**  
**Hon. Sec.—E. J. Fream** - Calgary  
**Sec. Treas.—P. P. Woodbridge** - Calgary

#### THE LATE PRESIDENT

The following resolution was adopted at an informal meeting of the Board of Directors of the United Farmers of Alberta, held at the Secretary's office at noon, November 12th, 1914:

"Whereas, death has suddenly removed from our midst our President, Mr. W. J. Tregillus;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this Board of Directors, on behalf of themselves, the local unions and members of our Association, the United Farmers of Alberta, do hereby express our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy and condolence with Mrs. Tregillus, her family and relatives in the great loss which has overtaken them so suddenly.

"Mr. Tregillus has been associated with our organization for many years, and for the past four years as President of the Association. Under his leadership the Association has made very great progress. We appreciate to the fullest extent his sterling qualities and we recognize that he has given to his duties as president, an energy and enthusiasm which has been largely responsible for our success. On behalf of our members and the board, we hereby express our deep gratification at the privilege we have enjoyed as fellow-workers with him in the great work for which he has done so much.

"We know that by his death our Association has lost a sincere friend, and one whom it will be hard to replace, and in our knowledge of this fact we can realize to the fullest extent the blow which has now so suddenly fallen upon the members of his family."

#### Elevator Executive's Regret

The following resolutions were adopted by the Board of Directors of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, at a meeting held yesterday morning:

"Whereas death has removed from our midst Mr. W. J. Tregillus, the President of this Company; therefore, be it resolved by the Board of Directors on behalf of themselves and the shareholders of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, that we hereby express our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to Mrs. Tregillus and her family, in the heavy loss which has been sustained by the sudden death of husband and father;

"Having been associated with him since the inception of this Company we can appreciate to the fullest possible extent his sterling qualities and we recognize that he has from the start devoted to his duties as President an energy and enthusiasm which has been a big factor in placing this Company upon a successful foundation. On behalf of the shareholders and of ourselves we hereby express our deep gratification of the fact that we were privileged to be fellow-workers with him in the great work which he had so much at heart, and to have helped him, if only to a slight extent, to carry his heavy burden.

"We know that by his death we have lost in Mr. Tregillus a staunch friend and one whom it will be hard to replace, and knowing this we realize to the fullest possible extent the heavy blow which has now so suddenly fallen upon the members of his family."

#### Saskatchewan's Tribute

The board of directors of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association also passed a resolution of condolence on the death of Mr. W. F. Tregillus, president of the United Farmers of Alberta. The directors were in session when the news of the sudden death reached them.

At the conclusion of the meeting, J. A. Maharg, president of the Association, expressed his personal regret at the loss of so valuable a worker in the interests of the grain growers of the West. The loss of his great ability and wonderful personality, he stated, would prove a severe blow to the organization to which he had devoted many years of his life.

# Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent

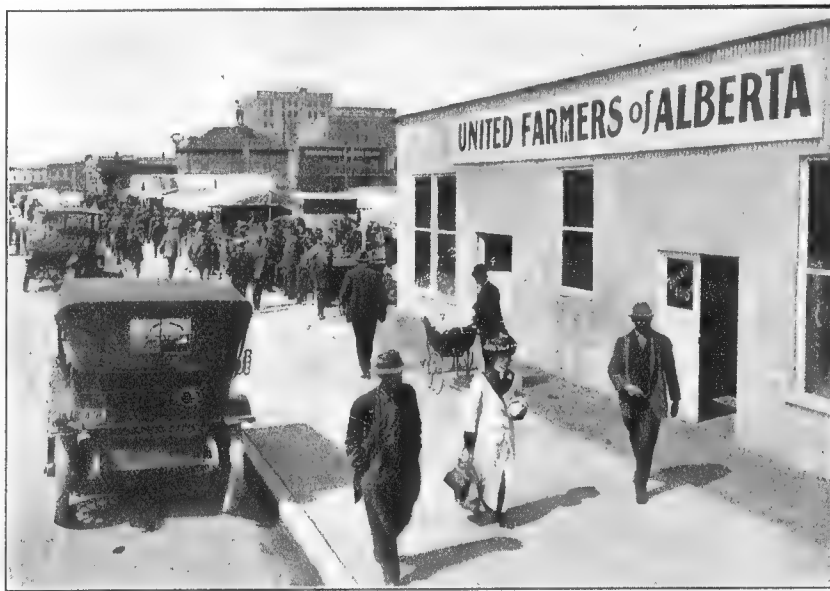
## Edmonton U.F.A. Market

A short time ago when in Edmonton I secured from our Vice-President, Rice Sheppard, two excellent photographs of the U. F. A. Rice Street market, which are here shown. This stall, which is operated by a manager on the public market at Edmonton, is at present a large corrugated iron building of considerable dimensions. I understand that on the opening of the new market, the stall will be even more prominent and should be one of the leading features.

I may say my inspection of the U. F. A. stall and the gathering of information in regard to same was particularly interesting, for we have heard altogether

promptly, the order was turned over to the manager and as a result the following letter was received from the secretary of the union interested:

"The consignment of apples and onions was received satisfactorily and our members are very well pleased with the quality of the goods and prices. Since receiving the goods a rumor went around that I had them for sale and I had inquiries from different parties about it. I told them that if they joined the union I would be very willing to send in another order for them, but unless they did so I would not take their order. I am trying to make our meetings this winter



EDMONTON FARMERS' MARKET

too little of what was being done on the Edmonton Public Market. I understand that the operation of this stall is really to the credit of the Edmonton District Association, and its maintenance is due largely to the whole-hearted support given it by Messrs. Sheppard and Clare, who were responsible for the organizing of the District Association.

I regret that at the time of writing it is not possible to deal more fully with the public market question, but it is well worth more careful attention than our farmers have given it hitherto. In regard to the U. F. A. stall at Edmonton, however, a short time ago an order was received at this office from one of our unions in Northern Alberta for apples and onions. We felt that this order could perhaps be met more satisfactorily from the U. F. A. stall and after correspondence which was attended to very

as entertaining as possible and after the usual business at next meeting we are to have five minute papers and I am looking forward to having an interesting evening."

It might be added that results showed that the U. F. A. stall at Edmonton was able to effect a saving for the above union of nearly 15% better than we could have done from Calgary. The letter from the secretary speaks for itself and I think that a large number of our members and unions in the North might play a bigger part than they have been doing in the development of this organization, which I understand is strictly a U. F. A. concern, owned and controlled by the farmers of the Edmonton District. Anyone interested in this work should write to F. C. Clare, Box 770, North Edmonton, Director for the Edmonton constituency. —P.P.W.



INTERIOR U.F.A. STALL

#### District Directors:

Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—F. C. Clare, North Edmonton; Strathcona—W. G. Vicary, Strome; Red Deer—D. Buckingham, Stettler; Calgary—H. W. Wood, Strathmore; Macleod—J. Quinsey, Noble; Medicine Hat—W. D. Trego, Gleichen.

#### ATTENDANCE UNSATISFACTORY

Some of the troubles of a local secretary are revealed and a cause for them suggested in the following letter from N. McEwen, of Ferrybank Union No. 578, which says: "We have done well in co-operative buying—two cars of apples from Nova Scotia, two of wire, gates and staples, one car of flour, one of twine and several cars of lumber and shingles. We have also disposed of 20 or 30 cars of hogs in the past season thru our District Association, yet I am at a loss to know how to get our members to take an interest in the meetings. The attendance will not average more than 20 per cent. of the membership. I am inclined to think it would be better to take orders at meetings only, and make that the place and time to give out general information."

#### ANOTHER NEW ONE

Another new union, to be known as Glenelen Union No. 665, has recently been organized near Innisfail, with T. Edwards as secretary. Dues were remitted to put the union in good standing until December 31st, so that the books of the union may be closed at that time, and all memberships will coincide with the calendar year.

#### BUCK UP, MOYERTON

A report from E. H. Benner, secretary of Moyerton Union No. 184, runs as follows:

"As Moyerton Union has been dying a natural death for some time, I have not sent in any reports. The last meeting called when Mr. Tregillus was touring the district in July, was so poorly attended that it seemed useless to try and get the people together again and I have not tried to do so. To date only nine members have paid up for 1914.

An egg circle was formed during the summer, but was not a success owing to the members not patronizing it as they should have done. A picnic was held in June, but was the poorest we have had in years, and tho there was an unusually good crowd, there was not much to enjoy.

I am going to try and get the members together again in a short time and will reorganize if possible, as I realize that even the small amount of dues from here helps a little to forward the interests of the farmers."

#### EVERYBODY SATISFIED

H. G. Lee, secretary of Mapleline Union No. 641 reports as follows: "We are holding meetings for the purpose of social development. Everyone seems quite satisfied with the results obtained. Our plans for a fair were unnecessary as crops were so poor there was nothing to exhibit."

#### WILKINSON NEWS

Full minutes of a meeting of Wilkinson Union, No. 636, have been received from the local secretary, W. A. Wilkinson. This union also is giving considerable time at each meeting to discussion of the resolutions to come before the convention, and is also much interested in the Rural Municipality question. A special meeting was held on October 17th to make arrangements for an entertainment and social evening to be given in the local school-house on October 31st.

#### HILDA OPTIMISTIC

T. A. Mantz, in remitting membership fees for Hilda Union, No. 644, reports some difficulty in collecting dues, owing to the shortage of money, but the tone of this report is optimistic in general. Regular meetings of the local are held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, and good interest is being maintained. The various resolutions, submitted thru the circular letters from this office, are being given the closest attention by the members.



**EXECUTIVE**

Hon. Pres.: E. N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw  
 Pres.: J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw  
 Vice-Pres.: Chas. A. Dunning, Beaverdale  
 Sec.-Treas.: Fred W. Green, Moose Jaw  
 A. G. Hawkes, Percival  
 F. M. Gates, Fillmore  
 J. F. Reid, Orcadia

**DIRECTORS AT LARGE**

Fred W. Green, Moose Jaw  
 J. B. Musselman, Cupar  
 George Langley, Maymont  
 C. E. Flatt, Tantallon  
 A. G. Hawkes, Percival

**DEATH OF W. J. TREGILLUS****Resolution of Condolence**

At a meeting of the full board of the Executive Officers and Directors of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, held in Regina, on Thursday, November 12, 1914, the following resolution, conveying the condolences of the Association to the United Farmers of Alberta thru its executive board was unanimously passed:

"This meeting has just learned, with deep and profound regret, of the sudden death of W. J. Tregillus, of Calgary, president of the United Farmers of Alberta. The life and work of the deceased has left a deep and lasting impression upon the progress and permanent welfare of the farmers, not alone of the Province of Alberta, but as well of the whole of Western Canada. Mr. Tregillus brought to bear, in his work as president, an ability and devotion of the highest order. His wide and full knowledge, keen insight and ever ready capacity to deal with the social, economic, political and agricultural problems affecting the progress of Western Canada, was always at the command of those in need of the same.

"The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association feels it has lost a stalwart supporter, and that Canada as a whole has lost a citizen worthy of the highest honor and respect, and it takes this opportunity of expressing to the United Farmers of Alberta its deep sorrow in the sad loss of President W. J. Tregillus, requesting at the same time that they convey this message of condolence to the members of the bereaved family of the deceased.  
 "Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Assn.,  
 "J. A. Maharg, President."

**MR. GREEN'S PATRIOTIC ACTION**

To the Local Secretary.

Dear Sir:—Your local was kind enough to send some time ago a contribution to the fund for securing, as a public recognition of his services, a portrait of F. W. Green, former secretary-treasurer of this Association. Mr. Green, on November 12, presented to your board of directors, of which he is a member, his wishes in this matter as hereunder stated. It was thought that all locals who contributed should be given an opportunity to give or withhold, as they see fit, acquiescence with his request.

Unless the central secretary receives from yourselves on or before December 15 at the head office, Moose Jaw, instructions to the contrary, the amount of the Green Presentation Fund will, in accordance with the very generous and splendidly patriotic desire of Mr. Green, be turned over to the Grain Growers' Association Patriotic Fund.

J. B. MUSSELMAN,

Central Secretary.

Moose Jaw, Nov. 16.

The following is a copy of Mr. Green's letter:  
 Directors Sask. G.G.A.

Gentlemen:—Regarding the proposal to procure a portrait of the writer in recognition of services rendered the association, I would say I appreciate most sincerely the generous spirit which prompted the directors and those who responded to the suggestion. I would be ungrateful if I did not confess that, Caesar-like, I am loth to put it by. Under ordinary circumstances I should be pleased to accept and fall in with your plans, but at this time of supreme individual and national sacrifice so small a service as mine is totally unworthy of so costly and prominent a tribute as that proposed, particularly when I am reminded that I only worked in conjunction with all the rest of you.

I would much prefer my own imperfect effort might be buried in the greater sacrifice now being offered by those brave hearts fighting at the front in defence of our homes and common heritage, our flag, our king and country. I therefore respectfully suggest, if it meets with your approval, that the contribution referred to be given to the Patriotic Fund.

Trusting that the outcome of the war will be stability, liberty and peace.

Yours sincerely,

FRED W. GREEN.

Moose Jaw, Nov. 10.

**MRS. HAIGHT'S ADDRESS**

At the Grain Growers' Convention of District No. 4, held at Regina, on Nov. 10, Mrs. S. V. Haight the provincial vice-president of the Women Grain Growers, in a forceful and comprehensive address set forth the platform of the Women Grain Growers' Association. Her address showed conclusively that the wives of the Grain Growers are as capable as the men of carrying out a widespread propaganda of organization and education. The address was remarkable in that while it showed a masterly grasp of the great social and economic problems of the time it did not effervesce in mere lofty theorizing but fairly scintillated practical suggestions.

**Politics is Women's Business**

Mrs. Haight reviewed the rapid development of the Women Grain Growers' Association stating that its growth was more rapid than that of any other women's club in the province and while demonstrating that our women are always pre-eminently the homemakers—the devoted guardians of our children and the solace of all who suffer—said that really none of these duties can be dissociated from politics. In forceful epigrammatic sentences the address states: "It is women's business when the bar is placed as a temptation in the way of our children. That thousands of our people die yearly from the dread tuberculosis and other preventable diseases is our business. That our young men are perishing by the war is women's business."

Continuing the speaker showed the paramount necessity of the presence of women in our school boards stating wittily that "possibly an occasional bachelor might be found who has a real interest in the instruction of the young," but that the supervision of the health, education and morals of the young is peculiarly women's sphere in the social structure.

**Medical Attendance in Rural Schools**

"The aim of the W.G.G.A. is to make life more attractive as well as more effective," said the speaker, and made an eloquent plea for better and more efficient, more attractive and more refining home environment. Music, magazines, flowers and trees were shown to be of incalculable value, while labor saving devices to relieve drudgery will give woman an opportunity to develop her better self. The logical argument was advanced that with proper medical inspection at rural schools the health and efficiency of the rising generation could be greatly benefited.

"The Bar must go and wars must cease," said Mrs. Haight, adding trenchantly: "Nothing can ever repay a nation for the loss of its young men." A strong plea was made for woman suffrage for "Women would use their votes for humanity rather than for prosperity," said the speaker.

Women from all parts of the province, whether organized or not, were invited to send delegates to the big convention at Regina in February.

J. B. M.

# Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent

**ANNUAL CONVENTION OF DISTRICT NO. 4**

The annual convention of District No. 4 of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was held at the Y. M. C. A. hall, Regina, on Tuesday, November 10. This was the first of a series of sixteen district conventions which are being held thruout the province during November and December. If the interest which was manifested in this first convention may be taken as a criterion of what the series is to be, they will prove amongst the most interesting and helpful gatherings which Saskatchewan has ever known.

R. M. Johnson, of Eastview, who is the district director for District No. 4, was, by virtue of his office, chairman of all the sessions, and much of the success of the gathering is due to his untiring and systematic work.

The convention was composed of delegates from locals and various representatives from the Central Executive. The privileges of the convention were extended to all visiting Grain Growers, who were quite numerous, partly in consequence of the gathering of delegates who were in Regina to attend the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company.

**Chairman's Address**

Chairman R. M. Johnson presented a written address to the convention, which is worthy of more than passing note. Indeed, so well was the convention impressed with this address that it was decided by unanimous vote to give the same wide publicity thru the press of Western Canada. In his address Mr. Johnson gave evidence of a deep and comprehensive insight into public affairs generally, and the work of the association in particular. He reviewed economic conditions thruout the west, as also the peculiar conditions arising in Saskatchewan because of the terrible war in which the empire is engaged, and showed most pointedly the duties and responsibilities which devolve upon the farmers of this province because of these phenomenal conditions. In his review of the work of the association, and particularly of its extensive co-operative trading undertaking he showed himself to have a comprehensive grasp of the whole question, as well as a clear conception of what is essential in our future development if the organization is to make the most of the splendid opportunities for service which are within its reach.

The chairman referred in concise and striking phraseology to such paramount questions as the conference of the western farmers' organizations with representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Winnipeg, the need for equitable freight rates, better banking facilities and tariff reductions. Referring to the war, and the patriotism of western farmers, the address states "the loyalty and patriotism of western farmers needs no stimulant to bear cheerfully and without murmur any burdens imposed in the national emergency, nor will they, when peace conditions are restored, meekly lie down to a commercial tyranny as heartless as Prussian militarism. Organized agriculture asks no favors, but insists on fair play."

Mr. Hunter, of Creelman, gave an interesting report on organization work in his district, making a special reference to the splendid progress they have been making in co-operative trading, and showing, with striking figures, the very large savings which they were effecting, not only in the reduced prices at which they were able to purchase their supplies thru the Co-operative Wholesale Department of the Central, but demonstrating conclusively, as was done by several other delegates as well, that the effect of our movement

**DIRECTORS**

| Dist. No. | Director                    |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 1         | B. M. Hendrickson, Outlook  |
| 2         | M. P. Boody, Rouleau        |
| 3         | Nelson Spencer, Carnduff    |
| 4         | F. M. Gates, Fillmore       |
| 5         | J. W. Easton, Moosomin      |
| 6         | F. M. Redman, Grenfell      |
| 7         | J. E. Paynter, Tantallon    |
| 14        | Jno. N. Burrell, Gerowville |
| 8         | A. B. McGregor, Davidson    |
| 9         | John F. Reid, Orcadia       |
| 10        | J. L. Rooke, Togo           |
| 11        | Thomas Sales, Langham       |
| 12        | And. Knox, Prince Albert    |
| 13        | Dr. Henry, Mildred          |
| 15        | Thos. Conlon, Archie        |

has been to cause a general reduction of prices on the part of traders.

Dr. Flatt, of Tantallon, a provincial director of the association, delivered an address on the economic questions of the day in his usual eloquent and convincing manner. Considerable discussion followed, which was participated in by many of the delegates present, including the women.

**Resolutions Passed**

After the noon adjournment, the Resolution committee submitted its report, and amongst the resolutions passed was the following:

"Whereas there is considerable shortage in cars of coal;

"And whereas the freight in many cases amounts to as much as the original cost of the coal;

"And whereas the consumer not only pays for coal he does not get, but pays freight on shortages, which the railway company does not haul;

"Therefore be it resolved that the Dominion Government be memorialized and asked to make full investigation of the matter of shortages in coal shipments, and to enquire fully into the methods and facilities for weighing coal at points of shipment, and that President Maharg be delegated to take up this matter with the Minister of Trade and Commerce during his approaching visit to Ottawa."

By a majority vote the meeting decided not to attempt the pooling of rates, it having been pointed out that many of the delegates who were present had come to the city at the expense of the Elevator Company to attend the annual meeting of the same.

On the nomination of the chairman, a committee of organizers was appointed to assist in a thoro canvass of the entire district between now and the close of the current year. The committee is composed of the following: Mr. Dell, of Eastview; Mr. Dynes, of Francis; Mr. Hunter, of Creelman; Mr. Ross, of Gray, and Mr. Downs, of Lewvan.

Mr. Musselman, the central secretary, addressed the meeting at some length, dealing principally with the Wholesale Co-operative trading activities of the Central Office.

**Protection for Debtors**

Hon. George Langley, who was present on the invitation of the chair, gave a very interesting address to the meeting, dealing largely with the activities of the government in connection with the protection from oppressing creditors, which they have endeavored to afford to farmers thruout those districts of the province which suffered crop failure. He made very witty reference to the action of the central secretary in referring to him all members of the association who had appealed to the Central Office for such relief, stating that he had been deluged with no less than a thousand letters from all over Saskatchewan because of this action on the part of Secretary Musselman. He showed conclusively, however, that not only was there the utmost need of protection of unfortunate debtors, but also that without having had recourse to the government powers of refusing to creditors the use of the courts for the collection of debts, they had been able, by moral suasion, to save from bankruptcy and absolute ruin very many farmers who had been unfortunate in the loss of their crops.

Mrs. Haight, vice-president W. G. G. A., delivered a splendid address which is reported more fully elsewhere.

A resolution was introduced memorializing the Central Executive to devise some means for the closer unification of the Agricultural Co-operative Associations of the Province with

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# Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by E. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent

## OFFICIAL CIRCULAR

To the Secretaries:—At a recent meeting of our Board of Directors it was arranged to hold our annual convention in the City Hall, Brandon, January 13, 14 and 15, 1915.

The convention opens for the registration of delegates at 9 a.m. The regular session to commence at 10 a.m. The program, a copy of which will be sent you at an early date, is being arranged.

According to notice given there will be two important amendments to the constitution asked for.

1st. That the Directors be increased to conform to the federal constituencies.

2nd. That farmers' wives and farmers' daughters living on the farms be accorded full right of membership including right of voting at meetings by paying an annual due of 50 cents.

An important question that should receive a great deal of attention is: What should we do to increase the efficiency of our organization? This will bring up a discussion on the best methods of increasing the financial support to the work of the Central Office. There is considerable objection being raised against the methods for increasing our revenue adopted at our last two annual conventions.

A report will be presented by a committee appointed at the last convention on how to promote Co-operative Associations. Co-operation is in the air and all the delegates to the convention should be prepared to present their views on this important question, with a view of crystallizing opinion.

It is very important that all our branches hold their annual meetings in December. There has been some laxity in this respect in past years in many branches.

To make your meetings interesting and of mutual advantage, I would suggest an interchange of members from one branch to another. Invite members of other branches to your meetings. Use the telephone. Meetings will always be more interesting when you have visitors. Besides an interchange of ideas is always helpful.

### Bring the Ladies

The approaching convention is going to be of special interest to the farmers' wives and daughters. It would be very helpful to the movement and a means of increasing interest in our meetings if proper attention was given towards interesting all the members of the farmer's family to attend and take part in the business of the meeting. This would be particularly helpful in developing the social side of farm life and making the meeting places of the Grain Growers the social centre of the community. Encourage as many of your wives and daughters to attend the convention as possible. Suggest that ladies write to their lady friends, saying: "Meet me at the convention," many ladies are deterred from attending the convention simply because they fear there will be no other ladies there. Arrangements will be made if necessary to provide a separate place for the ladies.

I would especially urge that at your annual meetings you pay special attention to the needs of the annual convention and how to make it of service to the farmers' movement.

The result of the recent conference between the representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing the three farmers' organizations of the Prairie Provinces clearly demonstrates the value of organization to the farmers and suggests stronger than words what can be achieved by membership and a further strengthening of our organizations. Don't be a knocker. Boost the farmers' movement!

The Grain Growers' movement is becoming a force in Canada. To make that force more effective in breaking down the special privileges that are

so burdensome to the farming community requires the assistance and co-operation of every man making a living on the land. It should be instilled into the mind of every farmer who remains outside of the organization that his attitude of indifference helps to retard the progress of reforms so much needed in the interest of Canada's rural population.

I want to remind you of the importance of sending in your annual dues for the current year early in December so as to allow us to get our books closed and have your dues credited to your branch in the current year.

As soon as the program is definitely arranged I will send you a copy. Delegates' certificates will be mailed you as in the past. Convention rates for delegates and their wives or daughters will be arranged for. Remember to secure a standard certificate when buying your ticket and you will get your return fare free.

### Entertainment by City

In addition to the use of the City Hall for their annual convention the City of Brandon has placed the Council Chamber at the disposal of the Grain Growers' Association Convention week for meetings and entertainments for the delegates' wives and daughters.

The Mayor and Council are arranging to entertain the delegates at a grand concert provided by the city on Thursday evening of convention week. Mayor Hughes says: "We cannot do too much for the Grain Growers."

NOTE:—The Stock Breeders' Association is holding its annual convention in Brandon on Tuesday, January 12. They hold a public meeting Tuesday evening and promise an interesting and instructive program.

R. McKENZIE.

Winnipeg, Nov. 18.

### MANITOBA NOTES

Forest Branch distributed 385 barrels of apples, and 8 cars of coal among its members within the last month and still there is more to follow.

Boost the convention. This is the time to revive the work of your Association.

Make your Association a medium for promoting knowledge—raising the standard of living—as well as providing helpful recreation and social fellowship for both old and young in your community.

Aim to make good citizens. There is room in the Grain Growers' movement for all the members of the farmer's family, including the hired girl and hired man.

### STRATHCLAIR BRANCH

At a meeting of our Association held yesterday, the following resolution was passed: "That we ask the Central Executive to take up the matter of the less than carload rate on apples from Ontario to the West, with the view of having the old rate restored."

The rate here has been raised from 91 cents to \$1.15 per cwt. I might say that I always got apples out from the East and I never paid more than \$1.50 per barrel, but this year I paid \$1.90 per barrel. Some of our members paid as high as \$2.15 per barrel.

Hoping that something can be done, as it works a hardship on the people out here.

F. WILLIAMSON.

### BASSWOOD BRANCH

The Basswood Grain Growers' Association continues on the map. Do you ever hear anything from them? Our great handicaps seem to be: lack of funds, too great a distance from place of meeting and from each other, and too much work pressing at home most of the time.

We voted at our last meeting to present an evening's good time of some kind, the nature of which is to be determined by the president, vice-president, and secretary, for the purpose of

raising a fund in aid of the unfortunate farmers in the dry places further west.

We have just set in motion the procuring of prices and subsequent purchase of our common necessities in large amounts. I am appointed an assistant to the secretary, a sort of purchasing agent. I am determined to see how much can be made of this phase of our getting together from an educational and financial standpoint between now and spring. I enclose herewith a page from the members' order book.

If I am not asking too much will you put me in touch with the proper person in G.G.G. Company and merchants handling our necessities who will do business with us first hand, or perhaps I had better say, assist me in this educational undertaking on a possible chance of securing an occasional order from nearly one hundred farmers in this district.

S. A. SPRAGUE.

Minnedosa, Man.

### A PATRIOTIC LETTER

As the Reeve of our municipality and the Mayor of our town have called an organization meeting for the purpose of canvassing this whole district for money for the Patriotic Fund, we thought that we would leave our members free to subscribe what they felt like giving to that fund. We also felt that we ought to identify ourselves as an organization in this matter and we have voted \$50 from the funds of our Association which you will find enclosed.

Our desire is that it will go to the Belgian Relief Fund, for while we are all in a state of war, the poor Belgians have suffered most. It is their country that has been torn by the shot and shell of battle; fields ravaged; cities blotted out; soldiers killed by the tens of thousands, and not because they had been guilty of any wrong, but because they stood in the path of a terrible war machine on its way to wreak vengeance on France.

J. B. PARKER.

Gilbert Plains.

Sec. G. G. A.

## Theory vs. Practice in Soil Analysis

Continued from Page 11

many farms the plowing under of the small amounts of green crops and the crop residues would change conditions and oftentimes render relatively unproductive soils productive.

### Test Your Own Soil

If the farmer is desirous of determining in what plant food element or elements his soils are deficient, the most practical and best method to use is to make a simple field test. Such a test is easily and cheaply made. Any farmer can do it, and from the results obtained determine his needs, if any, in plant food. In making such a field test the farmer should lay off such small plots as he will need and apply different plant foods and combinations of the four most commonly deficient plant foods, together with different amounts of them. Nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and calcium (lime), are the plant foods most often deficient. Two or three of the plots should be untreated, or kept as check plots. To one plot, for example, nitrogen could be applied; to a second, phosphorus; to a third, potassium, and to a fourth, lime; to a fifth, a combination of nitrogen and phosphorus, etc., until the different combinations, together with a fertilizer embracing the four plant food elements named have been tried, such a simple test would give the farmer a direct clue to the element needed to bring up his crop production in any way needed, on the soils on which the test is made. Why not try such a test?

To summarize: A chemical analysis of a soil may show the deficient elements when the plant food content is low, but it cannot be taken absolutely as an accurate guide to the plant food requirements of any soil. It is better for the farmer to make a simple test of the fertilizer requirements of the different soil types found on his farm.

## FARMERS!

If you were to buy a suit of clothes to wear around the farm, it would not be a full dress suit as it would not answer your purpose.

The same thing applies to a fire insurance policy. Our policy is constructed by farmers, for farmers, and suits your purpose in every way. The method of paying for your insurance is on the co-operative plan. There are no stock holders to pay, therefore no middleman's profits. See that your next policy is with the

**Saskatoon Mutual Fire Insurance Co.**

Head Office : Saskatoon, Sask.

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## CORN

### Cheaper than Oats

Corn of first-class quality selling today in Winnipeg from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per ton less than oats. We have some good cars and could sell you the best of corn at reasonable prices compared with other grains. If you are wanting to buy feed communicate with us,—either write, telephone, or telegraph.

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## LIVE POULTRY WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES PAID — Per lb.  
OLD HENS (Big and Heavy) ..... 10½c  
OLD HENS (Middle Sized) ..... 8c  
ROOSTERS ..... 8c  
DUCKS ..... 9c-10c  
TURKEYS ..... 12c  
SPRING CHICKENS ..... 9c  
GEESSE ..... 10c-11c  
Live weight F.O.B. Winnipeg. Cash sent back the same day on receipt of goods. Crates sent on request. I guarantee to pay the prices I quote.

R. BERE, 39 Schultz Street, Winnipeg

## How to Debate

The Guide has received hundreds of letters from farmers, farmers' wives and their sons and daughters asking for help in connection with a debate. Of course, The Guide staff could not afford the time to prepare the necessary information for these debaters. We have, therefore, searched for and found a series of Debater's Handbooks, prepared especially for this purpose. This series includes eight books on the following subjects:

- "Government Ownership of Railways"
- "Initiative and Referendum"
- "The Recall"
- "Free Trade vs. Protection"
- "Income Tax"
- "Woman Suffrage"
- "Direct Primaries"
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These books will fill the need so far as debates on the above subjects are concerned. In each book is given a brief for the argument on each side of the question. Each book also contains a number of the best articles available, thus supplying authoritative information on both sides of the question.

In addition each book contains a long list of books, magazines and articles and where they may be secured, so that any person who desires to get information on either side of the question may do so.

These books contain from 145 to 235 pages each and are attractively bound in green cloth covers.

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**JAMES M. EWENS**

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For immediate sale, 2 young bulls, fit for service, sired by our stock bull "Netherhall Douglas Swell," out of prize-winning high producing dams.

**BERKSHIRES**—Two grand 2 year old boars, also a number of young pigs, 10 to 14 weeks old, both sexes, sure breeders. Order early. Will not ship anything that won't give satisfaction.

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Woodlands Stock Farm, RED DEER, Alta.  
Long Distance Phone

## Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm

Long improved English Berks. A choice bunch of young stuff to select from. Boars fit for service. Also breeder and importer of pure-bred Holstein cattle, all tuberculin tested, of which we have some choice bull calves to offer for sale. If you want prize-winning breeding stock, write to Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine.

## DUROC JERSEY SWINE

Pleasant Valley Herd. The Pioneer Herd of the West. Some choicely bred, high quality animals of both sexes, all ages, for immediate sale. Splendid prize-winning record at the big Western Fairs this summer. Prices are very reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

**JOHN MAURER, Clive, Alta.**

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Choice Young Hereford Bulls for sale, grandsons of "Perfection Fairfax," "Beau Donald," "Crusader" and "Dale." Also a few Females by "Perfection Fairfax." Prices and Terms very reasonable.

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100 REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—The RIGHT KIND at the RIGHT PRICE. My Berkshires made by far the highest prices of any pigs sold at the Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Auction Sale last year. Stock this year better than ever.

**FRANK SHEPHERD, WEYBURN, SASK.**

## Glencarnock Stock Farm

Sold out of Berkshire and Yorkshire Sows, but have a few Spring Boars of both breeds for Sale. Write for particulars.

We are also offering a few Young Bulls and Heifers and Suffolk Down Rams.

**Jas. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man.**



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Look! Listen! Learn! Like It! Our herd has won in the 1914 Fair circuit as many special prizes—all breeds showing together—as all the other breeds and breeders. Young stock for sale, all ages, unrelated.

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## OLD BASING JERSEYS

A Herd not exceeded for production by any in Canada. Drop a post card for a list of 36 Cows which have been through a year's official test. You do not have to take my word for what the cows have produced. **C. A. JULIAN SHARMAN, Old Basing Farm, Red Deer, Alta.**

## CREAM WANTED!

We pay Highest Cash Prices for all kinds of CREAM, and pay Express Charges also. Write at once.

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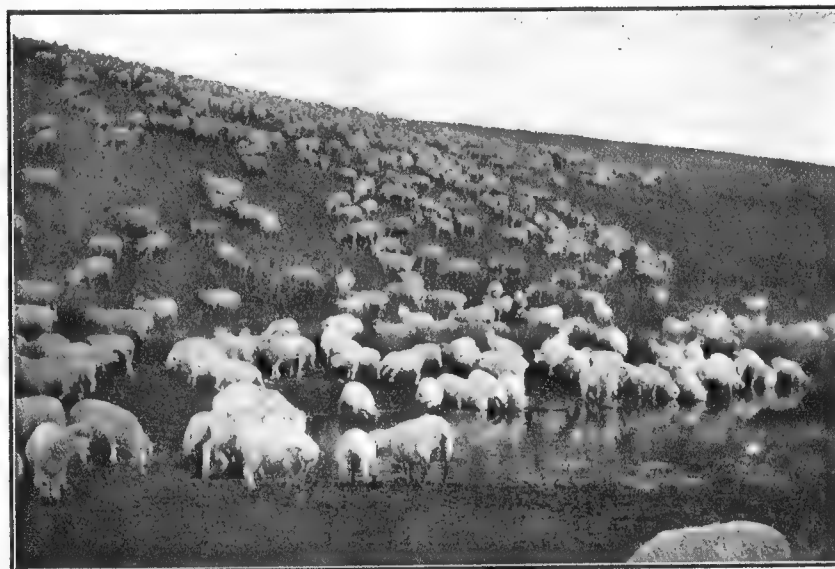
# Live Stock

### FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

During the last month several very virulent attacks of the dreaded foot and mouth disease have broken out in different localities in the United States. The disease is so extremely infectious that drastic measures at once were taken by the United States officials with the object in view of completely suppressing the disease. In order to do this, extreme measures had to be taken and as a consequence all infected areas were isolated. Naturally, with the movement of cattle toward the markets at this time of the year some infected animals reached the stock yards and as a consequence several of the yards, notably the Union Yards in Chicago and Buffalo, were closed. The Federal government also placed an embargo upon all Canadian cattle, the chief object in view being to keep the stock cars which had passed out of the States from returning again. The disease is so readily transferred on bedding, litter and any materials or bodies which have been in contact with an infected area that the most stringent precautions are being taken. The Chicago yards were closed for a period of ten days and during that time they have been cleansed and disinfectant from one end to the other. The

"Control of its spread without recourse to the most drastic measures is impossible because of the extreme strength of the virus emanating from the vesicular sores. A one five-thousandth part of a cubic centimeter of this virus injected into the blood stream is sufficient to communicate the disease, as is also an ordinary thread dipped in it and drawn between the teeth of a perfectly healthy animal. Infection is therefore spread in a variety of ways besides by infected animals themselves—by fodder, manure or other substances coming in contact with the saliva, by the boots of persons walking over the yards in which infected cattle have been kept, by pigeons that have tramped around among the feed slobbered on by infected animals and so forth. Dealers, butchers, tramps, visitors, and all travellers are liable to spread the malady broadcast as they go.

"The period of incubation after infection varies after introduction of the virus into the blood stream from six to forty-eight hours, after injection into the mucous membrane of the mouth from forty-eight to sixty hours. In a natural way cattle exhibit symptoms in from two to seven days after being infected, though sometimes the symp-



ONE OF THE FLOCKS OF S. DOWNIE & SONS, CARSTAIRS, ALTA.  
With the present high prices for grain, Sheep will be the least expensive animals on the farm to keep this winter

closing of these markets has had a certain effect upon the local livestock markets in that the outlet which they gave for stockers and feeders and half-finished stock has been completely closed. However, much of this class of stock this year is coming on the market in very poor condition. A great deal of it is made up of young, immature stock which, under ordinary conditions, should stay on the farm to profitably make use of the roughage and be put on the market next year. The disposal of this class of stock now is a direct loss to the country, so that the compulsory closing of the outlet is by no means an unmixed evil in that it will tend to counterbalance the tendency which the present partial crop failure and money stringency has of turning large quantities of immature stock on the market. The following description of the dread foot and mouth disease is given by Dr. Joseph Hughes, president of the Chicago Veterinary College:

"This foot and mouth disease is caused by a micro-organism so small that it has never been discovered by the most powerful microscope, nor has it been detected by filtering. Symptoms are first a rise in temperature, later the appearance of vesicles on the mucous surfaces of the mouth and tongue, on the fine skin of the interdigital spaces of the foot and around the coronet. It attacks only cattle, sheep, swine and goats, though it is maintained by some authorities, among them Bang, that rats, mice, rabbits and even birds contract the malady and spread the infection.

toms are delayed as long as ten days or two weeks.

### Disease Not Fatal

"It is not at all a fatal disease, the death rate in some 600,000 cases observed in England having been only eight to the thousand head. Its ravages are, however, intense. The milk flow of cows is lowered from 50 to 75 per cent. or stopped altogether. Abortion follows infection. Flesh is lost rapidly and never regained properly, while some cases become carriers of the disease and continue to be sources and centre of infection, all these facts making wholesale slaughter of infected herds the only reliable means of stamping out the trouble.

"Coincident with the contraction of the malady and its progress is the drooling or slaverling at the mouth, the saliva being thick and viscous and causing the animals to be continually smacking the lips and making a sound that to the ear of the experienced veterinarian is proof positive of the presence of the disease. While the vesicular sores are usually confined to the mouths and feet of infected animals, the vulva, the inside of the thighs, the udder and especially the teats may be invaded in severe cases. Likewise various and many complications are met with, tending to increase the severity of individual attacks, but in the main the symptoms are as described.

"Following Dr. Hughes, Dr. Bennett described a case occurring in Massachusetts, in 1902, where a farmer right in the middle of a quarantined area saved his entire herd. At the first out-

break of the disease he rigidly quarantined his entire premises, allowing no one to enter or leave. The cattle were kept continually in the barn and the men that cared for them were compelled to wade thru a strong disinfecting solution each time, both before entering and leaving the stables, and spraying of walls, floors, manures and offal of all sorts was constantly resorted to. Satisfied that the disease had had no opportunity to invade his farm, he watched day and night to prevent its being introduced, and succeeded.

### SHEEP RAISING IS PROFITABLE

Conditions in Canada are as favorable for raising sheep as for cattle, horses or swine. Yet we find these latter have rapidly increased during the past thirty-five years, while there has been a considerable decline in the number of sheep raised during the same period. Various reasons are given for this falling off. Mutton and wool prices fell, and sheep-keeping, conducted carelessly, brought little profit. The thorough-going sheepman, however, did not find it necessary to abandon the business, and he has consequently reaped the reward of good prices and cleaner and richer land.

Much effort has been put forth to further the swine and cattle industries, but sheep culture has been allowed to drift along with the current of indifference. In 1911, however, work was undertaken by the Ontario Department of Agriculture having as its object to stimulate this neglected industry and to demonstrate that sheep-raising pays. Nine flocks, of from ten to twelve grade ewes per flock, in various parts of Ontario, were used in the demonstration. These were owned by the farmer in each case and the work was conducted in a manner quite within the reach of all other farmers who own or could own, sheep. Interest on the capital invested in the flock and the cost of feed were in each case deducted from the receipts. In every instance substantial net profits were made, the average being within a few cents of \$39.00 per flock per year, or \$3.50 per head. Leading sheep papers of the United States are forecasting good times for sheepmen, and they do not seem far wrong; when it is considered that during the war there will doubtless be thousands of sheep destroyed in Europe, it would seem to be an opportune time for those contemplating entering upon the breeding of sheep to get a few breeding ewes and start a flock.

"Sheep-raising Pays." Try it with a flock of ten or twelve grade ewes, and a pure-bred ram, and increase the profits from your farm, and at the same time, you will be cleaning and enriching your land.—F.C.N.

### CHOP OR WHOLE GRAIN FOR HOGS?

At a meeting of shippers, commission men and packers in the office of the Public Market Ltd., at the Union Stock Yards, Winnipeg, a lengthy discussion was held as to the relative value of whole grain and chop as feed for hogs arriving off the cars from country points. The claim was made by one of the packers that a very heavy shrinkage was the result in hogs which were fed chop, and he strongly advocated feeding whole grain. Some others present gave it as their opinion that chop was preferable, in that most hogs coming from the farms had been used to this kind of feed, and hence they could not do so well if changed immediately on arriving at the yards to a whole grain ration. Stephen Benson, of Neepawa, the representative of the provincial government on the board of "Public Markets Limited, who had been asked to lay this matter before the Western Livestock Union at its recent meeting, reported that a resolution was passed by the Union that both chop and whole grain should be kept at the yards, the shippers having the choice in feeding. This system is in use at the Calgary yards and has been giving good satisfaction.

Professor Bedford, as chairman, after some further discussion summed up the finding, which was decidedly in favor of the Public Markets Limited keeping both kinds of feed, and the shipper having the right to select which he thought best, and this is no doubt the course that will be acted upon.



## Dairy Department

### CARE OF FRESHENING COWS

Circular No. 16 of the Iowa Experiment Station at Ames, edited by H. H. Kildee of the Dairy Husbandry Section, contains an interesting discussion of the care, feed, and management of the dairy herd. It is a publication that should be in the hands of every dairyman of the state, and particularly of those just beginning. It starts with a discussion of the value of dairying, gives suggestions as to selecting the herd, how to feed and house it, the value of the different feeds, the care of the animals, the common diseases and their treatment, in fact it is a short yet valuable compendium of dairy farm practice. The following extract is taken from this circular:

The proper time to begin feeding a cow for milk production is six to eight weeks prior to freshening. She should have at least this length of time to rest and prepare for the next lactation period. The feeds given at this time should meet the following requirements: Rest and cool out the digestive tract, supply nourishment for the growth of the foetus or unborn calf, and build up the flesh and strength of the cow herself.

#### Preparation

For the cows that are to freshen during the summer or early fall it is a good plan to have a small pasture set aside so that they may have abundance of pasture grass and not be molested by the other cows. In addition to this a few pounds of ground oats and in some cases a small quantity of bran will be sufficient. Cows that are to freshen during the winter should receive from 20 to 25 pounds of corn silage, all the clover or alfalfa hay they desire, and a grain mixture of 3 parts ground oats, 2 parts bran, and 1 part oil meal. The amount of grain per day is to be governed by the individual animal. Animals thin in flesh may be given a small quantity of corn, but should not be crowded, but rather fleshed up gradually. Timothy hay and cottonseed meal are not desirable as they are rather constipating, while laxative feeds are needed at this time. Too large a quantity of corn is likely to have a bad effect upon the system. It is well to reduce the ration slightly just prior to calving, as by so doing the danger of milk fever and after calving troubles is decreased to some extent.

A few days before calving put the cow in a clean, disinfected, well bedded box stall. If her bowels are not moving freely, a dose of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 pound of Epsom salts, or one quart of raw linseed oil will prove very beneficial. A grain ration of 2 parts bran and 1 part oil meal is very good at this time.

For a few days after calving the cow's drinking water should be lukewarm. In addition to alfalfa or clover hay and a small quantity of silage, she should be fed bran mashes or a small allowance of bran, oil meal and ground oats. If the cow does not pass the afterbirth promptly and the man in charge does not understand the anatomy of the reproductive organs, a competent veterinarian should be called; that should be done also when the cow has difficulty in calving.

#### The First Month

If the cow has been properly cared for the first three days she may then be placed on more dry and solid food. The manner in which she is fed during the next thirty days determines largely the character of the work she will do during her lactation period.

Experienced feeders of beef cattle realize that thirty days are required to get steers on full feed, and likewise the dairy cow needs to be given thirty days. Without doubt parturition weakens the digestive apparatus and heavy feeding soon after calving is liable to be followed by indigestion, bloat or impaction. During the first thirty days after parturition the maternal instinct is at its highest pitch, and during this time, if properly cared for, the cow can be brought to her greatest possible milk flow.

To do this the feeds must be suited to the individual cow's needs. Beginning on the fourth day with five pounds of grain daily, the ration should be increased slowly—say at the rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound each alternate day. This rate of increase is rapid enough, for the cow will respond as well to a half pound increase as she will to a pound. This increase may continue just as long as the cow continues to increase profitably in her milk flow. When she ceases to respond, then the feed should be lessened in the same gradual manner for a few days and it will, as a rule, be noted that the cow will further increase in milk flow. The feed given on the day she begins to decline in milk determines practically the amount of grain she should receive. Much less than this amount will not compel her best work, and any additional feed will be worse than wasted.

The exact amount and quality of the food will be determined by the condition and individuality of the cows. Seldom do two cows demand to be fed in exactly the same way. Cows inclined toward beefiness require a narrow ration, or one containing a proportionately large amount of protein; cows of the strictly dairy type, inclined to work hard and become thin in flesh, need to be fed more extensively of foods rich in carbohydrates. Cows of large capacity and the ability to produce large volumes of milk require more than cows with less capacity and ability.

### OPERATING THE CREAM SEPARATOR

To get the most efficient work out of the dairy separator requires a great deal of skill and careful attention to all the little details which go to make up the general separating operation.

One of the first requirements is that the machine be placed in the proper location, that all the working parts be carefully adjusted, oiled and kept in repair, and that the manufacturer's instructions be carried out to the letter. The machine should be thoroughly cleaned after each separation as small particles of dirt or milk left in one of the important parts may partially clog the cream or skim milk outlet, resulting in cream of a different grade than that desired and the loss of much fat in the skim milk. The separator is the hardest of all the milking utensils to keep in a clean, sweet and sanitary condition. The common practice of merely flushing the machine with water after the night's milking is separated is to be condemned. It is just as necessary to wash it carefully after each milking as it is to wash it at any time. The person to whom the care and management of the dairy separator is entrusted should be enough of a mechanic to keep all the parts in the best working order, to carefully regulate the speed of the machine, to properly adjust cream screw and to keep a steady supply of milk flowing into the machine. He must see that the machine sets level and on a firm foundation, that it is kept in the cleanest possible condition and that the milk is run through as quickly as possible after it comes from the cows. Under these conditions any of the standard makes of dairy separators will do almost perfect work, and with an ordinary herd of cows will pay for itself within a year because of the thoroughness with which the butter-fat is removed from the milk.

### SEED GRAIN WANTED!

Any farmer who has seed grain, wheat, oats, barley, flax, timothy or any other kind of good seed grain for sale, should send a post card at once for a copy of our pamphlet: "How Farmers Can Make Money." It will assist them to dispose of their seed grain at a good price more quickly than in any other way. Write to-day.  
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE  
Winnipeg, Man.

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W. A. CLEMONS, Sec. Holstein-Friesian Association, St. George, Ont.

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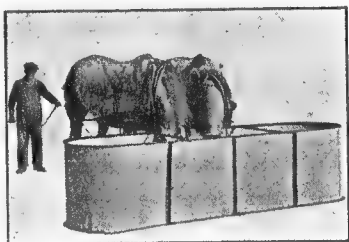


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# Field Crops

## GUMBO LAND

On a number of farms thruout the country there are spots or small pieces of land which do not yield any crop to speak of, on account of their being very heavy, hard to work and very much like gumbo in nature. Such patches of ground are hard to treat and their presence in the field cuts down the yield considerably. The trouble with such spots is that usually they do not have sufficient drainage, due to the fact that the soil itself is composed of very fine soil particles which pack very closely together, closing out the air from the plant roots in the soil and retarding the seeping away of moisture. The problem of draining such spots is one which should be given due consideration. In most cases it would not be at all profitable to put in a sub-surface tile drain. Such method is altogether too expensive. But if the texture of the soil can be lightened and opened up so as to make it more porous much of the heavy, water-sogged condition will be overcome. There are several ways of reaching this condition quite within the means of every farmer. The object sought for is to increase the porosity of the soil by incorporating in it more humus or vegetable matter. Hence where gumbo spots appear thruout the field in comparatively small patches a small straw pile can be blown over the spot when threshing in the fall and then allowed to rot, eventually being turned under when plowing. Another and perhaps better way, because the amount of straw applied to any given spot can be controlled, is to apply from time to time good coatings of strawy manure. This, when repeatedly plowed under, will not only add to the plant food in the soil but will add humus to the ground also, and in subsequent plowings the soil will be found to be much more friable. Experience with this type of soil has been had in South Dakota and the treatment of such land together with the results obtained is fully outlined in "The Story of a Gumbo Field," by Alfred Wenz, appearing in the Dakota Farmer, as follows:

Eleven years ago a field, largely gumbo, lay waste and unproductive. Recently I walked over the same field and found it carpeted with the finest growth of young alfalfa I have seen anywhere in the state this year—and I have been in many fields.

It lies just south of the buildings of the S. D. State School and Home for the Feeble-Minded at Redfield and is part of the 487-acre farm of that institution. The whole farm is more or less gumbo—principally more—and not the least of the many tasks of Superintendent Kutnewsky has been the study and reduction of this rich but refractory type of soil. He is making the gumbo over into tillable and productive land.

### Reducing Gumbo

The first time he tried to turn over this particular field he went at it with four good horses on a sulky plow but could do little more than scratch the surface. He saw that cultivation alone would get him nowhere with gumbo.

So he added humus. Every load of straw, trash and manure that he could raise, beg, steal or borrow he dumped onto the gumbo. He was in no hurry to plow it under. Sometimes he would let a coating a foot thick lie and rot for several years.

When this was plowed the soil was found more amenable to discipline. It was not so stubborn. It had really turned over a new leaf. And Superintendent Kutnewsky kept that leaf pasted down with more manure. Also he kept plowing and tilling deeper.

On the field, now dark green with alfalfa, he put in some of his best licks. "More manure, plow deeper," he ordered. Finally he deep tilled to a depth of from ten to eighteen inches. Then a few years ago he sowed alfalfa.

### Alfalfa's Part in Reducing Gumbo

The result was a fair stand, but spotted—hardly what a man would

care to boast of. But he let it grow for several seasons.

At last he plowed it up and it fell from the moldboard as mellow as well cultivated loam—"I never had soil turn over finer," he said. Now he was beginning to see results; the soil, thanks to the organic matter of the manure and alfalfa, was friable. It took up moisture readily and did not bake. Getting the stuff punctured with alfalfa roots gave the finishing touch in subduing it.

### Good Crops on Gumbo

The first crop on this alfalfa sod was potatoes—164 bushels per acre. Last year corn was grown, a heavy yield of fodder, well eared on the lower ground in spite of an extremely dry season which nearly destroyed corn on neighboring loam soils.

The crops on this deeply cultivated gumbo seem to stand drought better than those nearby on sandy loams—the friable surface, varying in thickness with the depth of plowing, is not only an ideal seed bed but it is a protective covering for the underlying gumbo, keeping it moist and soft, and plant roots push down into it easily and find an almost certain supply of moisture.

This spring the field was sown to alfalfa with a light seeding of oats as a nurse crop. This fall the alfalfa is a luxuriant stand and there is hardly a weed in sight.

From worthless gumbo to rich alfalfa—score one for manure, cultivation, alfalfa roots and a man who knows how to use them.

### MANITOBA-GROWN ALFALFA SEED

Manitoba now has home-grown alfalfa seed. The first threshing of alfalfa took place on the government demonstration farm at Neepawa on October 31st. About six acres of the first crop of alfalfa was threshed and from this one field of less than six acres there was obtained 25½ bushels (1,535 lbs.) of clean, pure seed, the quality of which is exceptionally high.

This alfalfa was grown on the farm of H. Irwin near Neepawa. The seed was the well known Grimm's variety and was sown in rows three feet apart and so thoroughly cultivated by machine and by hand that all weeds were exterminated. About three pounds of seed per acre were used and the field treated with soil from old alfalfa land. The soil of the field was a warm sandy loam. The harvesting was done by mower and the alfalfa cured in bunches and afterwards stacked for some weeks. Beyond an occasional unmaturing seed the sample is apparently well matured.

The machine used in threshing this alfalfa is the first clover machine that has started in Manitoba, if not the first to be used west of the Great Lakes. It gave perfect satisfaction and it is expected that the farmers will go more into the growing of alfalfa and that many of these machines will be required in the near future.

### ALFALFA LEAF SPOT

In several places thru the West where fields of alfalfa have been successfully grown, there has been noticed this year a disease which affects the leaves of the plant. Little brown spots appear on the leaves. These spots increase in number and finally the leaves drop off. Since the leaves are the most valuable part of the plant an affection of this kind is very serious. So far as we know there has not been up to the present any specific remedy assigned which will control this disease. It is called alfalfa leaf spot, and the possible causes assigned for this trouble are as follows: Hot and humid weather, lack of proper inoculation, lack of lime in the soil, and "wet feet," or lack of proper drainage. About the only way suggested to deal with this disease at the present time is to cut the crop as soon as the spots are noticed on the leaves of the plant.

# Dry Farming

## FOR DRY BELT FARMERS

As a result of the heavy damage suffered from drought in Southern Saskatchewan and Alberta, and lesser damage in some other parts of the country, farmers will find it worth dollars and cents to them to study the most approved method of dry farming tillage operations. In order to place the very best information before our readers we have secured the three most reliable books on the subject:

## Dry Farming:

### Its Principles and Practice

By WM. McDONALD

The author of the book has had practical experience in the Transvaal and in the dry districts of the United States, and most of his information is drawn from Utah and Montana, where dry farming has been a great success. Professor W. J. Elliot, Principal of the Agricultural High School at Olds, Alta., says, "I could certainly recommend 'Dry Farming' to all those who are considering this work in any one of its phases." The book is written in simple and interesting style and may be understood by any farmer who reads. It contains 290 pages, is well illustrated and attractively bound.

Post Paid - \$1.35

## Soil Culture

By H. W. CAMPBELL

This book has been sold by the thousands thruout the dry belts of the United States. It deals with every phase of dry farming, tillage, and discusses the various questions exhaustively. Special attention is given to wheat, potatoes, trees, sugar beets, alfalfa, irrigation, and tillage implements. The book contains 320 pages, is fully indexed and well bound.

Post Paid - \$2.50

## Dry Farming

By Prof. JOHN WIDSTOE

Professor Widstoe's book is the first attempt to assemble and organize the known facts of science in their relations to the profitable production of plants without irrigation in regions of limited rainfall. The needs of the actual farmer, who must understand the principles before his practices can be wholly satisfactory have been kept in view primarily, but it is believed that the enlarging group of dry farm investigators will also be materially helped by this clear presentation of the subject.

Post Paid - \$1.70

BOOK DEPT.

## The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.



## The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

not be deluded by this cry for more protection no matter how many cloaks of spurious patriotism are thrown around it.

F. J. DIXON.

Winnipeg, Nov. 10.

### WOMEN GRAIN GROWERS AND TEMPERANCE

Editor, Guide:—At the request of the executive of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Saskatchewan, which recently held its second annual convention, in Saskatoon, I am directed to express thru your columns the thanks of that body to the Grain Growers' Association for sending to the convention as fraternal delegate Mrs. J. McNaughtan, of Piche, president of the Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association. By her presence much was added to the interest and value of the convention. Strong in conviction and clear in testimony, Mrs. McNaughtan's advocacy is sure to win friends for any cause she represents. We trust the co-operation of the G. G. and W. C. T. U. will result in great gain to the cause of temperance and woman's enfranchisement. Such work as is being done by Mrs. McNaughtan and the women associated with her is an essential part of empire building. The best defence of empire is conditions that create a happy and contented people, and it is just to produce such conditions that the president of the Women Grain Growers and her associates are giving their energies and abilities. The W. C. T. U. wish her God speed in her work.

On behalf of the Prov. W.C.T.U.,  
BELLA SWAIL CLEARLAND.  
Saskatoon, Sask., Nov. 2.

### FOR CO-OPERATIVE BANK

Editor, Guide:—I notice in the press a report of the convention of District No. 4 of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association that the following resolution was passed unanimously: "That the board of directors at their next meeting appoint a committee to report to the annual convention on the formation of a Co-operative Bank for Saskatchewan." This action I heartily endorse. Having come to the West over 35 years ago, having spent 16 years of that time in Manitoba and having been continuously in the fight for economic freedom and studied these questions thoroughly, I would say that this is the most important and strategic move we can make at the present time. From the building of the first line elevator in Manitoba, with its special privilege given it by the railroad company, in their effort to shirk their own responsibility to the people, the fight began and we have carried it on for twenty-seven years thru the Farmers' Union, the Patrons of Industry, and lastly the Grain Growers' Association, sometimes making headway, sometimes compelled to fall back. We fought at Winnipeg and again at Ottawa and out all along the lines. Sometimes we were betrayed by our officers and sometimes by our professed friends. Our camp was full of spies, but at last we forced the enemy to give way little by little until it was finally forced to capitulate and we marched in and with the help of our Saskatchewan government laid the cornerstone of a new order upon the foundation of co-operation. The event I refer to was the organization of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, the first great battle won. In order to hold our position and perform the service to ourselves (the people), we found it necessary to secure "Sinews of War," "Medium of Exchange," "Money," or whatever else you call it. We found the enemy marching against us in another form endeavoring to cut off our supplies and how fierce this battle has been fought, for strategic reasons, can only be told in the future. The battle is still on and the only way out except a disastrous defeat of all the economic forces on the field is to rally to the standard, subscribe the necessary capital and capture this rampart also, which is the main stronghold of our opposition and which once captured and used co-operatively with its secret chambers revealed, will cause all people to stand aghast at our shortsightedness in not acting sooner. I am for a Grain Growers' Bank and will take ten shares if one is started.

Let us back up this project with our whole strength and if the executive see

fit to act upon the suggestion put forward, start the ball rolling at our annual convention and complete our bank organization during the winter.

Yours sincerely,  
ADVANCE.

### WHY ARE HOGS SO CHEAP?

Editor, Guide:—Could you, or some of the wise ones, tell us farmers what we are to do with the hogs this fall? We don't like to shoot them, but we might as well for anyone knows we can't feed pigs on 75-cent oats and dollar wheat and sell pigs for perhaps 5 cents a lb. or even less as it looks now. Some people talk about the government buying up our wheat; so they could, and make money, but I think they ought to take a hand at the hog business. This looks like the packers' old tricks; about the time the spring pigs are about ready in the fall, then down goes the price. If you go to a store for some bacon they will ask you 30 cents a pound for it. Surely the soldiers will be needing pork! Then why should hogs be so cheap?

J. R. DILLON.

### THE PATRIOTIC ACRE

Editor, Guide:—In reference to the Saskatchewan farmer's proposition for each farmer to grow an acre extra of wheat specially for some department of the Patriotic Fund, I would like to say that this seems to me only common justice. We have profited to some extent on the price of wheat on account of this war, and altho we are not pleased to profit at our fellowmen's expense, it was hardly possible to avoid it. I think the spirit of co-operation which is becoming the moving spirit of democracy should prompt us, as far as possible, to make our comparative abundance supply part of others' need. We deplore the fact that the price of wheat could not have been so regulated as to give the farmers of Manitoba value for their work, but at the same time give consumers the value of their money. We are willing to grow an acre of wheat for this purpose, and I think others around here will do likewise.

W. J. FRASER.

Glenella, Man.

### Methodists Condemn Militarism

Continued from Page 12

among eminent jurists of Europe and America.

#### World Police

"Behind this court and subject to its orders only should be a police force comprised of national units of air, land and sea forces dedicated by the several nations to the service of peace. When armies of aggression and defence have been dissolved, we shall still need a police force to do patrol duty among the nations. Only by some such out-and-out commitment to the cause of peace can we hope to change the age-long custom of the world. Then and not before, only when a sense of security and mutual trust has been produced among the nations can disarmament take place. Then every frontier in the world may become like the three thousand unfortified miles between the United States and Canada.

#### Allies of Peace

"And besides this, the leading nations as allies of peace may agree to pass a decree of non-intercourse in the case of any nation refusing to obey the findings of the court. So interlocked have the interests of the nations become that no great nation could afford to face the consequences of this less costly and bloodless warfare.

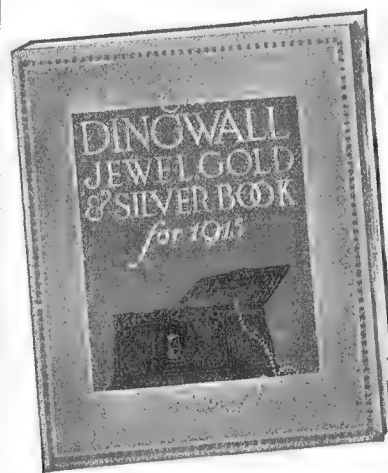
"The conference prays that the peoples of the world may learn wisdom from the unspeakable horrors of the present strife and prepare to organize the forces of the world for the conservation of the higher interests of mankind, under the lead of a church bearing faithful witness to the one essential thing in the message of her Lord."

Students of Vassar College have decided to tax themselves 10 per cent. on all candy, theatre tickets, sodas, and other luxuries, to raise money for the American Red Cross.



A16514—Our "Chantilly" Pattern Silver-plated Salad Spoon and Fork in Case.

\$3.35



## CHRISTMAS GIFTS WHICH ARE OF HIGH QUALITY AND REASONABLE PRICE

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Ladies' coats, 50 inches long, and made of heavily full furred and evenly matched skins, \$100. Values re-marked... **\$75.00**

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Ladies' Hudson seal coats, beautifully lined and carefully made in season's newest styles, \$200. Values re-marked... **\$150.00**

#### MINK SETS

Two-striped, six-skin stole with pillow muff to match. Better than standard value at \$125, but Re-marked... **\$97.50**

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MONTREAL

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## Bee Keeping

Continued from Page 11

the duties of the hive except egg-laying and fertilization of the queen. They build the comb, gather the honey, feed the young bees or larvae and protect the community from robber bees or other enemies. Both the queen and workers are provided with stings, but the queen rarely makes use of hers.

The drones are found more abundant at certain seasons than others. They are plentiful at the approach of the swarming season in May or June. Big and clumsy, very noisy, they perform no part of the daily labor in the hive for their sole function is to mate with the young queens which, under ordinary conditions, appear in the colony about once a year during the swarming season. They gather no honey, do no work and consume large amounts of the stores gathered by the busy workers. At the approach of winter these lazy fellows are killed or expelled from the hive. It is interesting to note that of all animal life the bee is one of the few that has been able to solve the problem of the balance of the sexes. The queen being able to lay an egg that will hatch either a drone or worker; a male or female. It has been explained that the queen lays all the eggs and the drones are the male, what then are the workers?

### Many Problems Solved

At some time in the history of bee life hard necessity must have taught the bee to gather together for warmth during the cold season. And here we find a community that to all appearances has solved questions that are now vexing socialistic philosophers in the human world. Problems of numerical increase in relation to food supply, the balance of the sexes, communal or individual ownership of property, due qualification for parenthood and whether might is right, all seem to have been happily settled by the bee commonwealth.

From the crowding together of the separate bee families for mutual protection against the elements to a complete and permanent fusion of life must have been only a step as nature works.

But think of this colony with its hundreds of prolific mothers in the hive, each having enough to do at home in rearing her own children and a crowd of lazy drones who could do nothing but enjoy life, how were the daily needs of the hive to be satisfied, leaving out of account the provision that must be made for the coming winter? Right here was a triumph of self-sacrifice; motherhood was to be a privilege of the few and fittest; work the compulsory lot of the mass. Hard times had already bred a lean unertile gang among them and it was discovered that famine rations in the nursery meant a wholesale increase in what we now call workers which are simply immature queens.

These then, are some of the points which a successful bee-keeper must know.

The West is essentially a land of hustle; "Wheat, Wheat, Wheat," is our watch-word. However, this is changing, as it has done in every other country under the sun. People are going in for mixed farming or the keeping of cattle, sheep, hogs, etc. This does not mean that we will grow less wheat, but that wheat will have its place on the farm, so will cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., and why not bees?

The question then arises, does a farmer have time to look after a few colonies of bees? There is nothing on the farm which requires so little care in proportion to the returns as the bees. This is why they are so often kept with rather small returns, because the care they need is so small that it is utterly neglected. They require only a little attention, but what they do require they must have. It must be understood that the profits are as great as from any other part of the farm, provided, the same care, proportionately, is exercised in looking after the bees as is usually given to other stock or to the garden.

### Modern Methods

Most of the unpleasant features of bee-keeping have been eliminated by the perfection of methods for handling bees. Still more has been done by perfecting the bees themselves. If one secures a gentle strain of Italians, he can with only a few hives go practical-

ly a whole season without a sting; and there is not a particle of danger if he wears a good bee veil. With a good smoker to quiet the bees and with proper protection, it is "just fun to handle bees." By using a few puffs of smoke the bees are induced to fill themselves with honey and when in this condition seldom sting.

### Bee-Keepers' Organizations

A lesson we learn from the bees themselves is that organization and co-operation is in the best interests of the members of any community, providing they are working in unison towards similar ends. The Manitoba Bee-Keepers' Association has been re-organized and is under the very able management of R. A. Rutledge, president; and Prof. S. A. Bedford, secretary. To make this society of most benefit we need more than good officers. We need the intense interest of every individual bee-keeper in the West. This organization is not out to make money for any one man, but to be of value to every member. Some of the advantages that might accrue from an organization of this kind are co-operative buying of supplies and selling of honey and wax. The annual meeting would afford a means of bee-keepers getting together and discussing the various phases of the business. Organization, too, is necessary to successfully combat the much-dreaded foul brood disease.

### Foul Brood Act

This brings to mind the fact that the Manitoba Legislature has enacted a foul brood law.

In the province of Ontario they have had for years a law for the suppression of foul brood, with penalties ranging as high as \$100, and an inspector and sub-inspectors of apiaries to enforce it, but still the disease persists. Its eradication is a matter of extreme difficulty, owing to the fact that colonies weakened by disease so often fall a prey to robber bees from other hives and even from other apiaries in the neighborhood. Honey stored in cells that have contained foul brood is always infected and carries the disease to any other hive into which it may be taken.

As the West is almost free from this scourge, bee-keepers and those intend-

ing to become such, should remember that prevention is vastly better than cure and costs a great deal less. Intending purchasers of bees should be very careful where they place their orders and any who may be obliged to send abroad should buy only on an absolute guarantee against loss in this respect. In conclusion, we will say that bee-keeping in the West has passed the experimental stage. During some seasons the yield of honey is phenomenal and even in a poor year experienced bee-keepers report an average that pays a handsome profit on the necessary investment.

### CANADIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE

An important meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was held in the offices of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association on November 2. The following representatives were present:—J. A. Maharg, J. B. Musselman, A. G. Hawkes, F. W. Green, C. A. Dunning, J. F. Reid, representing Saskatchewan; E. J. Fream, P. P. Woodbridge, Rice Sheppard; W. J. Tregillus, representing Alberta; R. C. Henders, R. McKenzie, R. J. Avison, J. S. Wood, G. F. Chipman, T. A. Crerar, representing Manitoba.

The principal work of the meeting was arranging for a conference with the representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. This conference was held in the Royal Alexandra Hotel on the 3rd and 5th, at which problems affecting the welfare of Canada were discussed very fully.

### Outline of Studies

The Council again convened at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 6th and considered further the situation as it affected farming interests in Canada. Many suggestions were made for the advancement of farmers' organizations. Among others, the publishing of a booklet of "Outlines of Studies" to be used for discussion among the branches of the three Provinces during the winter. The secretary was instructed to have 10,000 of these booklets published at once, and a further issue as the demand requires.

The following is a list of the subjects.

- 1.—Changed Conditions Demand a New Program.
- 2.—The Country Life Problem in Outline.

### Proposed Solutions

- 3.—(a) The Better Farming Movement.
- 4.—(b) Better Business—Co-operation.
- 5.—(c) Bigger Profits—The Economic Situation.
- 6.—The Rural Home—Yesterday and To-morrow.
- 7.—The Rural School—Its Development.
- 8.—The Rural Church—Has It Found Itself?
- 9.—The Socialization of Rural Communities.
- 10.—Land Tenure—Taxation.
- 11.—The Tariff.
- 12.—Public Ownership and Control—Railways, Markets, Banking, etc.
- 13.—Citizenship and Party.
- 14.—Direct Legislation.
- 15.—The Women's Movement—Equal Suffrage.
- 16.—International Peace.

It was also ordered to have an annual statement prepared by the secretary of the work of the Council, and a copy of it supplied to each of the secretaries of the Provincial Associations affiliated with the Council—these reports to be read at the annual meetings of the respective associations.

"Clever deduction is everything," declared Sherlock Holmes. "For instance, if you see a lady going out in ball costume it is safe to deduce that she is going to a ball."

"Not at all," objected Dr. Watson. "Many of our girls have adopted it for ordinary street wear."

"Yes, I can secure you a divorce. And without publicity, too."

"You don't understand. I am an actress—"

"Pardon me, I understand. All the publicity you want."

# On a Pedestal

Those things we value most highly, as symbolizing the best in Art, in Science or in Literature, are fittingly placed upon a pedestal, where we can look up to them.

Figuratively speaking, we also place upon the pedestal of our imagination, those high ideals, those lofty aspirations, by which, in our more thoughtful moments, we would wish to guide our conduct.

Among those guiding principles, why not place upon a pedestal of its own, an ideal that may be better described as "Canada First," rather than "Made in Canada."

The "Made in Canada" movement stands for far more than mere commercial patriotism. Pride of country, pride of national resources, pride of national accomplishment in the realms of literature, art and science, pride of virile citizenship, and pride of national destiny, are all embraced within the broad sweep of this deep seated and soul stirring movement.

Future generations will look back to 1914 as an epoch marking year in Canada's history if you, in common with all her citizens, will only resolve, from this day forward, to be guided by the motto

**"CANADA FIRST"**



## Questions and Answers

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

In this department of The Guide questions dealing with legal matters, farm problems, livestock, or anything relating to practical farmwork will be answered. It may not be possible to answer all of them for lack of space, but those of most general interest will be answered in the order in which they come. Those wishing replies to legal or other questions by mail must enclose \$1 in payment. Veterinary questions cannot be answered as we have not the space available.

## FIRE-PROOF CEMENT

An enquiry was received the other day by one of the farm papers to the south, asking for a receipt for a fire-proof cement to repair defects in stoves, range ovens and water backs. The following answer will no doubt prove valuable:—

There are for sale on the market a number of fire-proof cements to repair defects in stoves and range ovens and backs. One in particular, a manufactured article, coming under my own observation is a No. 1 article. This, however, is primarily designed more for fire box backs than as a repair or remedy for simple burned out holes. It comes in plaster sheets or sections easily pressed to conform to any style stove back where it soon hardens under the influence of heat and lasts indefinitely.

## The Receipt

I should judge by the enquirer's statement, however, that a cement was desired merely for a defective place or hole in his range, and if so, here is one very cheaply and easily made. Purchase of the hardware dealer five or ten cents' worth of asbestos packing or sheathing paper, tear or cut this up finely and steep in hot water until the whole may be easily reduced to a pulp or jelly. Next sift thru a dry rag common wood ashes, reserving the finer part, add to this one-half by bulk of ordinary salt, make into a dough by adding warm water and finally when thoroughly mixed add by degrees the macerated asbestos paper, the whole forming a very tough, pliable mixture. When ready for use, simply press a sufficient amount into place and when partially dried, smooth with a putty knife or similar flat tool. This dries hard as rock, does not crack and ordinarily lasts as long as iron or steel under the influence of heat. It is also somewhat expansive and allows for expansion and consequent shrinkage of the metal parts surrounding it. It can keep for an indefinite time when not used if kept in a moist state. Ordinary fire clay, which is handy or can often be purchased cheaply of the dealer, when kneaded well by hand to a smooth state forms one of the very best cements to withstand the direct influence of heat known, as the harder it is burned the tougher it gets; ordinary clays are of no account subjected to fire or intense heat. The former may be made by anyone with no fuss or bother.

## WHAT AGE TO BREED SOWS?

Q.—I have some young sows of splendid form. How old should they be before I breed them?

A.—No uniform rule exists in regard to the age at which a sow should be bred the first time; as more depends upon the maturity of the animal than its age. Sows raised on the place may be bred when they are either eight or fourteen months old, and, if fully developed the younger age is usually better. A sow that has been carefully raised should weigh 200 pounds at eight months at which age she should be sufficiently matured to produce a fair litter of vigorous pigs.

## HOGS FOR MARKET

Q.—I want to raise hogs for market. Is it necessary in such a case to have the very best high-priced boars that come up to scratch in every point?

A.—If the hogs are grown for market only, it is not necessary to pay a fancy price for animals which have every bristle just the right color and pointing in exactly the right direction. It is well, however, to use only pure-bred boars. What the pork raiser should require in his boar is good form



## Here's the Best Kitchen Cabinet

## I've Ever Seen at Any Price

And I've Sold More Kitchen Cabinets Than Any Man in Canada

When I was down at the factory in October and saw this new "White Beauty," just out of the designer's room, I said, "Every woman who sees this cabinet will fall in love with it."

I have contracted for half the output of this model for Northwestern Canada for next year—the greatest single order ever placed with a kitchen cabinet factory.

For Quick Action I'll Pay You \$7.50 I'll Sacrifice My Profit on These FIRST SALES

To introduce it quickly, and get one of these cabinets in every community, I shall offer this cabinet at a cash price, \$7.50 less than the fixed retail price which will prevail after Christmas. Send to-day for complete particulars of this new cabinet. Not only will it save you millions of steps after it is in use, but you can save \$7.50 by ordering it now, and you are fully protected by a \$10,000 bond, covering my guarantee, so that if it is not entirely as represented in every way your money will be refunded.

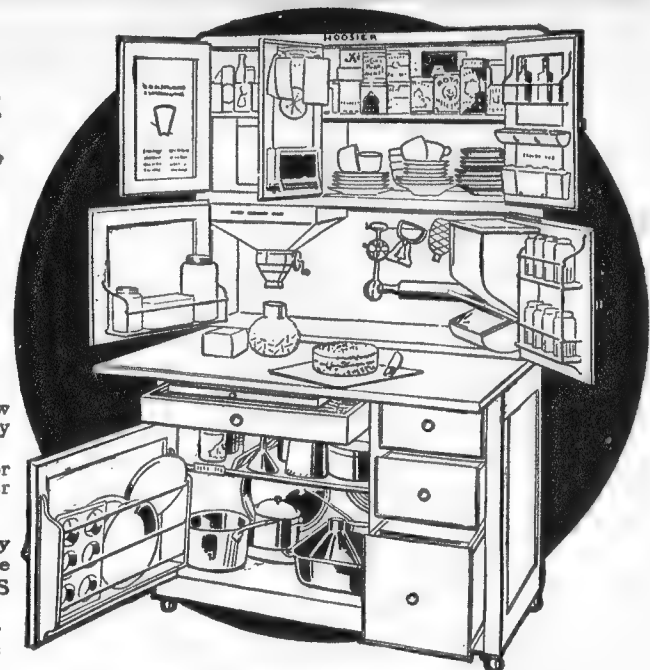
700,000 women already use Hoosiers. You couldn't find one who doesn't praise it. It is a wonderful labor-saver; saves miles of steps for tired feet; has 40 special labor-saving features, 17 of which are entirely new.

The new Hoosier is simply wonderful in its convenience. Women who own it say they would never do without it. It acts like an automatic servant.

## The Most Beautiful and Practical Finish I've Ever Seen

And now the new "White Beauty," completely coated inside and out with thick, hard white enamel, is the most sanitary kitchen convenience that has ever been introduced into Northwestern Canada. Bugs can't find a lodging place in it. You can clean it out with a damp cloth. It will stay perfectly white and sanitary indefinitely, and will last a lifetime. It is beyond question the most beautiful and practical finish I've ever seen on a kitchen cabinet.

This remarkable new cabinet is guaranteed by the Hoosier Manufacturing Company, largest makers of kitchen cabinets in the world. It is the 1915 model with all new improvements, and this is the first public announcement of it that has appeared in any magazine.



"White Beauty," 1915 Model  
The Famous Hoosier Cabinet

## It Makes a Grand Christmas Gift

The time is short to get delivery for Christmas. There is no Christmas gift that will be so satisfactory to your wife. I urge you to send now for complete information about this wonderful new cabinet.

Don't put this off; don't lay this aside and think you can do it tomorrow. Write today. You will get the greatest convenience you ever had in your home, at the biggest bargain for which a kitchen cabinet was ever sold.

PHILIP H. ORR, President

The "HOOSIER" Store

287 Donald Street

Winnipeg, Manitoba

and size without coarseness, good feeding capacity and a strong constitution.

## THRESHER'S LIEN

Q.—I have lately had an unpleasant experience with a thrasher's lien note, thru ignorance, and since I feel that nine farmers out of ten know very little about such matters, I would be glad if you would give this matter some notice in The Guide.

What I don't understand is in regard to time of payment of lien note. Suppose a man pays cash as soon as a thrasher leaves his place. The men working on the rig can come on that farmer for their wages if the thrasher won't pay them, and I understand the farmer has to pay. Is this correct? Sask.

A.—The matter is covered by the "Threshers' Employees Act" of Saskatchewan. Under the Act it is the duty of every farmer for whom threshing has been done, to hold in his possession until the expiration of ten days after such threshing has been completed the money earned by a thrasher employing help, and in case a claim is served upon him by an employee within ten days then it is his duty to hold the money until thirty days after the threshing has been completed. An employee must within the ten days above mentioned, serve the farmer with claim for his wages, form of which is set out in the Act, or he forfeits his rights against the farmer. In case of claim being served, and not being contested by the thrasher within the thirty days above mentioned, the farmer should pay over the money to the employee, and if he neglects or refuses to do so, he may be proceeded against by such employee under the provisions of the Masters' and Servants' Act. The Lien Act is a separate act, and provides that

the thrasher may retain sufficient grain to cover his claim for threshing. A copy of both Acts may be obtained from the King's Printer, at Regina.

## A Good-bye of War

Continued from Page 12

For a moment, but only for a moment, the Englishman had seemed to be losing his hold on the great machine. Then the aeroplane began to soar rapidly, and was then steered westward, from whence it came.

It was Von Ritter who spoke first. Hatherton heard a voice at his ear: "What are you going to do, John?" were the words. "But what can you do but take me back a prisoner?" added von Ritter sadly, as his friend made no answer.

"Himmell!" he cried, relapsing into his native tongue. "Why did you not let me drop? I would rather die a hundred times than be shamed and disgraced before my people and taken prisoner by my dearest friend."

He buried his face in his hands, and John, who had turned his head, gazed into space before answering.

"I meant to ram you, of course, but then—but you know what happened. And here we are alive instead of both being dead, and I'm a prisoner into the bargain."

"My, what luck I've had all thru," said Hatherton, and added with sudden passion: "But the glory is yours, Hermann. The idea, and the courage to carry it thru—what wouldn't I give to be able to do a thing like that!"

"But you forget that I have not carried it thru," said Hermann, sullenly. Then he raised his head and smiled. "The fortune of war is against me this time. I could have borne it better if you had killed me—let me slip when I

had so slight a hold on life, clinging to your machine. John, could you, would you dare—?"

"No! no! Don't ask me. I couldn't Hermann, old man. I hate taking you back, but it's no disgrace to you. Hang it, you fought splendidly—"

"All right—it's no good fighting against the gods. I know you've got to do it, and you hate it like blazes, and I won't bother you any more. You never know how things will turn out in the end; and next time we meet, it may be in the most unexpected way. Well, good luck to you, John, and—good-bye."

As Hatherton heard these words the vision of the last time he had heard them shot across his imagination. He was brought to a fuller realization of what they meant, uttered now, when the steering wheel was almost wrenched from his hand and his frail craft gave a lurch similar to the first. Pulling himself together with the supreme instinct of the skilled aviator, he glanced below. A dark form was falling with ghastly swiftness, hurling itself to the earth, which showed the gorgeous gold of a rolling field of wheat.

Hatherton had pictured the scene at the railway station and his watching the departing train with Hermann's well loved form leaning from the window. He felt again the warm hand grip, and saw the smile on his friend's face. The other he refused to see, and he set his aeroplane at a tearing speed away from the grim horror of the present.

## A POSER

"He who puts his hand to the plow," screamed the cross-roads orator, "must not turn back!"

"What is he to do when he gets to the end of a furrer?" asked the auditor in the blue-jean overalls.

# Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO  
WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE

## FARMS FOR SALE AND RENT

**420 ACRES OF GOOD GRAIN LAND FOR SALE**—320 acres can be cropped next season. 70 acres pasture, including 10 acres of alfalfa, balance prairie; all engine-plowed land. This farm produced on an average \$25 per acre on every acre cropped during each of the years 1911-12-13. Three-roomed house; plenty of water and windmill. Stable room for 10 head of horses; granary room for 7,000 bushels of grain. 16 miles S.E. of Gull Lake, on main line of C.P.R., 12 miles from Antelope. \$25 per acre, part cash, balance on time. Box 241, Gull Lake, Sask. 46-3

## SWINE

**WA-WA-DELL FARM BERKSHIRES**—LARGE, improved, prolific, bacon-type. Champions over all breeds, Regina Winter Fair, on foot and carcass. Now offering 15 August and October boars. 17 July and August bred sows. Booking orders for March, April and May pigs from 20 of the good sows of the breed. Pairs and trios not asked. Everything priced to sell. Money-back return-paid guarantee of satisfaction. Ship C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.P. or G.N.R. A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man. 44tf

**NO FEED—MUST SELL MY ENTIRE HERD** of Berkshires and Yorkshires. Write your wants without delay for bargain prices. E. E. Baynton, Bigstick Lake, Sask. Maple Creek Station. 38-10

**20 SOWS BRED TO IMPORTED BOAR**; A few choice July boars. A number of spring pigs ready for shipment. Shorthorn bulls. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 17tf

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—STRICTLY** Improved Bacon Type—for length, smoothness and quality unsurpassed. Young boars and sows for sale. S. V. Tomecko, Lip-ton, Sask. 31tf

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—G. A. HOPE**, Wadena, Sask. 40-10

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE AND DUROC**—Jersey boars and spring littered sows for sale also pure bred Shropshire rams and ewes and grade sheep. Prices right. Geo. H. Garlick, Manager, Paradise Farm, Lacombe, Alberta.

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—MARCH BOARS** and sows at bargain prices. Correspondence solicited. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 44-4

**PEDIGREED DUROCS—REDUCED RATES**—Feed supply short, must sell. V. R. Chase, Irricana, Alta. 46-2

**POLAND CHINAS, IMPORTED SIRE, BOTH** Sexes, for sale. F. F. Smith, Snowflake, Man.

**REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS—FALL PIGS** at reduced prices. S. Flodin, Yellow Grass, Sask.

**W. C. HERON—BREEDER AND IMPORTER** of Duroc Jerseys, young stock for sale; correspondence solicited. Box 64, Regina, Sask. 47-5

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINAS** pigs bred from a good strain, farrowed August 1, weight 62 lbs., \$13.00 each. Wm. Jno. Ferris, Sperling, Man. 47-3

## SHEEP

**SHEEP—FOR SALE—1,000 GRADE SHROP** ewes, 1,000 range ewes, 40 registered Shrop ewes, 150 registered Shrop rams. A few grade Shrop rams, a few feeders. Phone or write, Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 41tf

**TWENTY REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS**—sired by International Grand Champion ram. Also choice Yorkshire boars and sows. Spring litters. Write Thos. Sanderson, Evergreen Farm, Holland, Man. 44-6

**11 PEDIGREED OXFORD DOWN RAMS FOR SALE**—1-4 shear, \$35, 1 shearing, \$16; lambs, \$12. Rogers Bros., Brookdale, Man.

## FARM STOCK FOR SALE

**FIFTEEN REGISTERED SHORTHORNS**—Cows and heifers, due to calve soon. Good milkers. Herd includes 50 Shorthorns and 25 grade heifers. 75 Yorkshire pigs and 10 Clydesdales. Prices reduced. J. Bousfield, Macgregor Man.

**FOR SALE—MALE JERSEY, COTSWOLDS**, Tamworths and Poland Chinas from first prize parents. Frank Orchard, Deerwood, Man.

## CORDWOOD

**SHIP YOUR CORDWOOD TO US—WE HAND-**le on a commission basis and make prompt returns at the highest market price. All cars scaled by government scaler. References: Union Bank of Canada, Corydon Ave., or any Mercantile Agency. F. J. Kelleher and Co., cor. Carlaw and John Streets, Winnipeg. 44-4

**SEASONED POPLAR WOOD—CHEAP**. W. J. Hayden, Gainford, Alta. 46-4

**TAMARAC, SPRUCE AND POPLAR CORD-**wood and Tamarac Fence Posts for sale in Teulon Wood Co. Teulon, Man. 46-6

**FOR SALE—TAMARAC POSTS AND FIRE-**wood. John T. Reid, Edson, Alta. 47-2

## RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

### 4c Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

## CATTLE

**HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND PONIES**—Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 31tf

**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED-**ers of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**LATEST SONG—"WHERE THE WILDWOOD** Violets Grow"—Pretty words, sweet music, 25 cents postpaid. Wm. H. Gould, 1-day, Alta.

**PRINTING—MUNICIPAL FORMS, VOTERS** Lists, Prize Lists, Sale Catalogs, Elevator Stationery, Auditors' Reports. Everything in Printing. Public Press Ltd., Winnipeg.

**CALGARY TANNERY CO. LTD., EAST CAL-**gary.—Specialties "Sarcel" Brand. Cowhide Coats, Robes and Mitts. Sent free on approval; returnable. No charge if found unsatisfactory. Fur and Hide Dressers. Taxidermy work in all its branches. Prices reasonable, work guaranteed.

**FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY** the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine. \$2.25 per ton (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bismarck. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 40tf

## SEED GRAIN, POTATOES, ETC.

**LOCATE YOUR SEED EARLY—WRITE FOR** sample specially grown Marquis wheat. Complete line pedigreed farm seeds described in our new illustrated catalog appearing December 15. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Specialist, Winnipeg. 42-8

**SEED WHEAT FOR SALE—REGENERATED** Red Pile. Write for samples. Peter Krugel, Brightholme, Sask. 44-5

**ALFALFA SEED—ALBERTA GROWN—GRIMM** and Baltic; the hardiest strains. Samples and prices on request. Canadian Wheat Lands, Ltd., James Murray, Manager, Suffield, Alta. 44-4

**WHEAT, MARQUIS AND HURON. OATS.** Garton's Abundance, price and samples on application. G. T. Balke, Heather Brae, Alta. 47-3

**800 BUSHELS MARQUIS WHEAT—IMMEDI-**ate Sale, 100 bushels or less at \$1.15, later \$1.25 Tyson, Box 18, Kindersley, Sask. 46-2

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**EXPERIENCED ENGLISH COUPLE SEEK** situation on farm, any capacity; woman good cook; Alberta preferred. S. Solly, c/o Ritchie, Bremner, Alta. 46-2

**MAN, CANADIAN, EXPERIENCED FARMER—**Wishes winter's work on same. State wages. R. Gallen, Expanse, Sask. 46-2

## The High Price of Wheat

And the prospects of continued high prices means that every farmer is going to seed as much wheat as possible next spring. Thousands of farmers want good reliable seed. Those who have good seed not only of wheat, but oats, barley, flax and timothy, should advertise the fact at once. This page is the place to advertise it—34,000 farmers will see the ad. and you will be able to make the sale at a good price. It will only cost you from \$2.00 to \$3.00 to put the advertisement in here for a few weeks and it will bring you all the business you will want. Thousands of farmers have sold their seed grain by a little ad. in this page. Send it along now.

## The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

### BARRISTERS

**P. A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER, 10 BANK OF** Hamilton Chambers, Winnipeg. 46tf

**C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MIN-**nedosa, Man. 58tf

**ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRISTER** and Solicitor Wilkie, Sask.

**BONNAR, TRUEMAN & HOLLANDS, BAR-**risters, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands. Offices 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 153, Telephone Garry 4782. 2tf

**FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLI-**citors—The Old Established Firm. Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 53 Queen St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 47-tf

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**BELGIAN STALLIONS—WE HAVE GRAND-**sons of "Indigene du Poitou" champion of Belgium for five consecutive years, for sale. All good, sound, fine quality horses, bred in the country. For particulars: Belgian Horse Ranch, Pirmex Cre, Alta. 3tf

**U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.**—Importers and breeders of Clydesdales, Stallions, in-foal Mares and Fillies for sale. 36tf

**FOR SALE—TWO PERCHERON STALLIONS,** registered, dark grey, one four years and one two years old. Parties desirous of purchasing Stallions can get either of these right if sold at once. Apply: B. F. Piercy, Sovereign, Sask. 47-3

## POULTRY (Continued)

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS** for sale, \$1.50 each. Geo. Somerville, Medora, Man. 47-7

**FOR SALE — SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE** cockerels from choice utility and show stock, \$2.50 to \$5.00 each. Joseph Drury, Stoughton, Sask.

**PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AT \$1.00.** Some June pullets at 50 cents. All from pens of best layers of busy bee strain. Mrs. E. O. Johnson, Shebo, Sask.

## Farm Experiences

Continued from Page 9

frozen, nor has there been a day in the three winters I have used it that I have not got more or less eggs. There has not been a case of roup or any disease among my birds. I aim to keep from 75 to 100 birds in my coop each winter. Uncle Sam's chicken experts declare "that cold is no bar to egg production, provided the birds have a warm place to sleep, with plenty of fresh air both night and day, plenty of proper feed and an abundance of straw to scratch in for their food." I aimed to carry out that idea, and I find it works well in practice. I use a dirt floor. If there were rats about, I would put in a cement foundation. The foundation of a successful chicken business is first, fresh air; second, fresh air; third, fresh air, and then some, with proper food. Sask. —J. R. L.

## FLEMMING FOUND GUILTY New Brunswick Premier and Campaign Fund Contribution

ST. JOHN, N.B., Nov. 19.—Hon. J. K. Flemming, Premier of the Province of New Brunswick, is found in the report of the Royal Commission appointed by the Legislature to investigate charges made by L. A. Dugal, M.L.A., for Madawaska, to have compelled a contractor to pay \$2,000 into the Conservative campaign funds.

Two reports of the Royal Commission were made public tonight. One report deals with the charge that Mr. Flemming thru the agency of the chief superintendent of scalers for the province, extorted certain large sums of money from the holders of timber leases in the province, and this charge the commission reports is not sustained. The other report, dealing with the construction of the St. John Valley Railway, declares the charges have been sustained. The commission's finding states, however, that no public money has been diverted, and that the Valley Railway has been well built at a cost not unreasonable.

## PELLETIER GETS JUDGESHIP

Hon. L. P. Pelletier, who resigned his position as Postmaster-General a few weeks ago on the ground of ill-health, has been appointed a judge of the Superior Court of Quebec.

## AND THEN SOME



"Is your brother any good on skates?"  
"What—er—kind of skates do you mean?"



# The Country Homemakers

Continued from Page 10

after the child gets well. The spoiled infant, for it certainly will be spoiled by illness, rules with an iron hand, and everything is made to bend to its wishes. Gently but firmly the mother should show the child its rightful place, for even children are quick to grasp such things, by giving the husband and father the attention that is his due. If the baby learns that by crying the mother will desert the table; will remain all the evening rocking and walking and singing in a vain effort to put it to sleep; if the child is the ruler of the house, then be sure the small tyrant will make life interesting for the parents henceforth.

But on the other hand if the baby learns that the father has first right and his rights must be respected, a quiet, orderly home will be the result. And when other children come and other emergencies arise, the orderly system will carry the family over many difficulties, and will insure for the children a respect for law and order that will be the best legacy they can ever receive from their parents.

## "THE MOTHER OF IT"

(By Grace E. Cody, in The Mothers' Magazine.)

Virginia came in with her cheeks aglow. She deposited her wraps on the hall tree and read the card which invited her to a club reception given in honor of a distinguished author. The sparkle vanished from her eyes and as she laid the card back on the table she sighed with girlish regret.

"There's no use in considering it for a moment," she said, "I've nothing to wear."

"Couldn't you wear your pink waist and black crepe de chine skirt?" suggested her mother. "They're perfectly good."

"I know, mother, but I couldn't! The other girls will all dress in light colors, and anyway the skirt is horribly old-fashioned. I suppose I might match the pink waist in some inexpensive material, and have a skirt to go with it, but I'd have to hire it made, for my studies don't leave me a minute to sew, and no one else has time. The bother is, I used every cent I could afford, for my winter suit, and I need the rest for Christmas. I may not have occasion to wear a pale pink dress again all winter. Still, I do want to go, and that skirt wouldn't cost so much."

"Those novelty silks, like your waist, are almost impossible to match," came the gentle demur of experience. "If I were you, dear, and wanted the fun of meeting a celebrity, but couldn't afford to spend any money, I should just wear what I had, and try to enjoy myself in spite of being unfashionable. After all, no one except yourself will really care."

But Virginia was deaf to advice. During the next week she made a wearisome tour of the shops, and, in the end, found nothing to match her waist except one piece of very expensive silk. That was beautiful with it, but—the cost!

At last, in the recklessness of fatigue, she bought the silk and ordered it delivered at her dressmaker's, but she was ashamed to tell at home how much she had spent of her little hoard, and it was a genuine relief to her when, on the afternoon of the reception, the skirt came home so late that there was no time to ask or answer any questions about it.

It was daylight when she started, but before she came back, the evening lights were on, and the family had gathered in the sitting-room. Suddenly a dejected-looking Virginia appeared in the doorway.

"Look!" she commanded, tragically. Then she threw open her long cloak, and revealed—a peculiar, lavender-gray skirt worn with a pink waist! "I matched those pinks by daylight," she confessed. "Never once thought how evening light changes some colors; And everybody must have imagined I chose this combination!"

The picture she made was comical, and, in spite of themselves, her sisters laughed. Only one person saw the tears gathering in the disappointed girl's eyes, as she turned reluctantly to face her mother. All the way home Virginia

had been dreading this moment—the moment when her mother would remind her how much better the black skirt would have looked. Now it had come, and the mother-lips parted.

"You poor child, come here," they said. "There! We all make mistakes, and never mind, dearie; they look beautiful together in the daytime, anyway!"

"Oh, that's the mother of it!" sobbed the grateful girl. "You had a perfect right to say 'I told you so!'" But she whispered, as she kissed the soft cheek pressed against her own, "I'll listen to you next time—see if I don't!"

## HOUSEKEEPING KINKS

Every second week we will run a column at least of these practical suggestions to which we would be glad to have as many as possible of our readers contribute. Write us of any short cuts you have learned to take in housework or of any better way of doing things that experience has taught you. Address your letters to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

**For the Silver Drawer.**—Place a few pieces of camphor gum in the box or case where you keep your silver, this will keep it from tarnishing.—H.W.B.

**A Winter Hint.**—To prevent ice from forming on the windows, rub the glass with a sponge which has been dipped into alcohol.—J.C.

**Use for Old Quilts.**—Never throw away old blankets and quilts. They make the very best sort of stair carpet pads, lengthening the wear of the carpet greatly.—S.C.V.

**To Remove Wax Stains.**—Candle wax stains can be removed from table linen by several applications of alcohol.—O.J.C.

**To Prepare Pig for Roasting.**—Before roasting a pig, let it lie in cold water for a quarter of an hour. It should then be carefully wiped inside and out with a dry cloth.—W.D.G.

**To Wrap Christmas Packages.**—When you have packages that are to travel a long distance, sew them up in strong unbleached muslin over the wrapping paper, writing the address on a tag. I had one come across the continent, protected in this way, and it arrived in perfect condition.—L.C.

**Home-made High Chair.**—Remove the top of an apple box and the top and one side of a cracker box. Stand the apple box on end and place the cracker box on top and nail securely. This makes a splendid high chair for a child, as it brings the child at exactly the right height to eat from the table.

Such a chair can be made quite attractive by covering with art burlap, using brass-headed tacks. My children prefer them to their regular high chairs, and they come in handy when visitors come with little ones.—F.G.

**Eyelet Tape.**—Of the many convenient and cheap "notions" for sale in the dry goods store eyelet tape is one that will prove its worth to the home seamstress. A two-yard package costs ten cents. A strip of it is much more quickly sewed to a waist or undergarment than a row each of hooks and eyes can be. The loops or eyelets are to take the place of buttonholes tediously and perhaps imperfectly made. With stout eyelet tape once sewed on there need be no fear of torn buttonholes, lost hooks and eyes, rust spots from hooks, or humps when clothes are ironed.—A.V.

**Soap Economy.**—Put two tablespoonfuls of alcohol into a pint jar of water, and set it in a convenient place in the bath room. When the pieces of toilet or bath soap become too small to use conveniently, drop them into this jar, and the pieces will be saved instead of going down the waste pipe.—C.V.R.

## FREE-3 Dollies

### LITTLE GIRLS CAN LOVE THEM TO DEATH WITHOUT BREAKING THEM

No other gift you could think of will be taken into the hearts of the kiddies like this little family of dolls. Big, lovable Dolly Dimples is as big and most as pretty as a real baby. Her little sisters, Dorothy and Dainty—either one of them—would gladden the heart of any wee girl or boy. But you can get them, all three, absolutely FREE by deciding now to send in your yearly subscription to

### Canadian Home Journal

The Quality Magazine

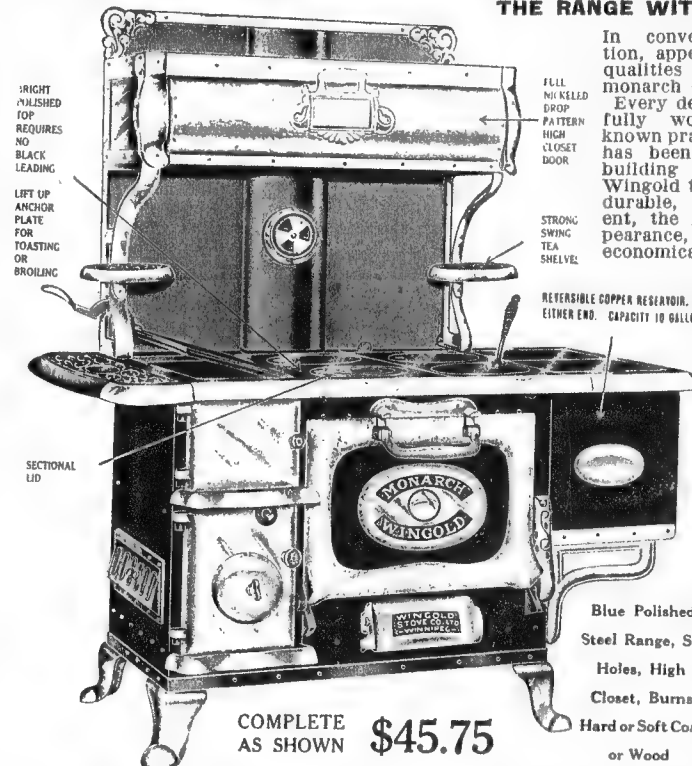
Not a cent extra to get these glorious dolls along with the favorite home paper, full from cover to cover with the things women want to read. Even if your subscription has not yet expired, you may order now while this exceptional offer is open. Send the regular price—just one dollar, today. Have the Canadian Home Journal come to your home every month. And if you send now, you will get FREE these three dolls, beautifully lithographed on heavy cloth, ready to sew up and stuff.

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## THE MONARCH WINGOLD STEEL RANGE

THE RANGE WITHOUT A FAULT



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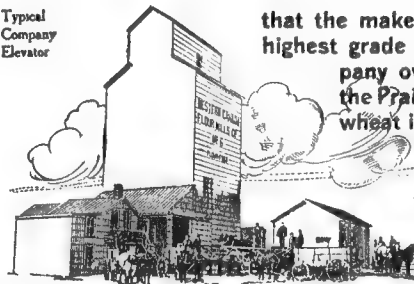
is furnished free with each range. Polished top requires no blackleading. FIRE BOX is well-proportioned. It has our three-piece fire-back. Equipped with Duplex Grates, which are used for either hard or soft coal or wood. OVEN IS PERFECTLY SQUARE and has removable inside track. A perfect Baker. The REVERSIBLE COPPER RESERVOIR fits either right or left end of Range. It is large and ensures a plentiful supply of water at all times. Capacity 10 gallons. HIGH CLOSET has full nickel drop pattern door which drops forward when opened, forming a wide shelf. Shipping weight 550 lbs. Extra heavy smooth nickel trimmings, complete with oven thermometer. Send for Free Catalogue.

Price, without Reservoir .....\$39.75. Price, Complete .....\$45.75

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A discriminating purchase of raw material enables the miller and chemist to produce a high grade and uniform flour of known goodness and quality. PURITY is Canada's standard. Try it when you bake again.

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*For 20 Years a Friend  
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## The Country Kitchen Cook Book

**Nearly 100,000  
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# Farm Women's Clubs

### A SUFFRAGE BOARD

The convention of the W.C.T.U., held in Saskatoon, was most satisfactory, looked at from many view points. To one interested in the question of woman suffrage, came the feeling that a firm step has been taken along the high road of success in securing the franchise. The temperance workers are unanimous in thinking that they can work for temperance with better results if they gain the power to vote upon the question.

A resolution was introduced by Mrs. McNaughton, president of the W.G.G.A., to the effect that, a board comprised of representatives from the various societies interested in the suffrage question, should be formed in order that they might work co-operatively along such definite lines as would be most advantageous toward procuring the right of franchise. The convention voted in favor of the resolution, and the executive of the W.C.T.U. appointed two representatives on the board. Two members from the W. G. G. A., namely, the president and the secretary, will represent that Association in making plans, etc., for dealing with the campaign.

E. A. STOCKING,  
Prov. Secretary.

### DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

The W.G.G. Associations will be assisting in making the district conventions a success by each sending a delegate to the convention in their district. The W.G.G. are this year, for the first time, attending with the men wherever there is a W.G.G.A. in the district. They are being made very welcome at the meetings by the G. G. Directors. Each W.G.G.A. Director has been asked to give an address at the convention in her district. The president and vice-president will be able to be at a few of the conventions. The delegates should prepare a report of the work of their local in order to give other representatives some idea of the method they have taken to make their work a success. A number of useful ideas will probably be gained by attending.

A report published in this page from one of the Associations appealed to the mind of a benighted bachelor of Ontario, and he found the courage to write to the secretary of the club, asking for the paper read at that meeting. The subject was "Preserving of Fruits," and he thought it might help him in his housekeeping.

ERMA STOCKING.

Delisle, Sask.

### DISCUSSES ECONOMY

The Cabri W.G.G.A. of Kindersley reports a meeting in August, which surely opened for the members a broad field of thought. A paper on "Economy" was given by Mrs. Gordon, and it brought an animated discussion from all present.

Mrs. Dunning gave a reading, "Social Responsibilities of Women." A paper on "What a Child Should be Taught Before Going to School," was also given.

After the program refreshments were served by the hostess, Mrs. Burse, and a pleasant half-hour was spent in a social chat.

### Keeler Contributes Generously

The Keeler W. G. G. A. has sent in a cheque for \$109 to be used for the relief of the suffering of those in the dry districts. This second contribution makes a total of \$114, from energetic Keeler. This office will be used as an exchange or an information bureau to connect those who wish to give with those who need assistance.

In a pleasing letter, a member from Wynyard writes that her little children want to help Santa Claus to bring gifts to some poor little children who may never get a present this year. I will be glad to know of a needy case in the dry district these little ones might help. In our relief work we wish especially to assist the suffering children.

ERMA STOCKING.

Delisle, Sask.

### MAKING SOLDIERS' PILLOWS

Dear Miss Stocking:—Will you please forward five constitutions of the W.G.G.A., for which enclosed please find 25 cents.

We had a splendid meeting of the W.G.G.A. at the home of our president, Mrs. Woolf, on Oct. 2. Thirteen members attended. It was proposed that six of the ladies, Mesdames Buchanan, Gledhill, Clark, Patyack, Inman and Higgins be deputed to canvass the district for subscriptions to pay for the fencing, etc., of the local cemetery—a very worthy cause, don't you think? So far the ladies have done well.

It was also proposed to hold a special meeting at Mrs. Buchanan's home on the 9th inst., for the purpose of making feather pillows for the soldiers at the front. A collection was taken up to pay for the ticking and the feathers were donated. We have made sixteen, and same will be forwarded to the Red Cross Society at Moose Jaw.

Mrs. Woolf and Mrs. Buchanan each kindly provided afternoon tea.

MRS. N. DEALEY,  
Sec.-Treas., W.G.G.A. Red Lake District

### SILTON UNDER WAY

Dear Miss Stocking:—At last we have got our auxiliary properly organized. We had an interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. Purrows. The society will be known as "The Silton Women Grain Growers' Association."

Mrs. Hewson was elected president of our society; Mrs. Edmundson, first vice-president; Mrs. Carter, second

vice-president; Mrs. Anderson, secretary, and Mrs. Metcalf, treasurer.

Six directors were then elected: Mrs. March, Miss M. Dale, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Chas. Dale, Mrs. Wm. Jones and Mrs. Hatton.

The program for the next meeting will be to arrange about a supper, which the grain growers think of having some time next month, and perhaps a discussion on temperance, if there is sufficient time. Next meeting will be held at Mrs. Anderson's home, the date to be announced later.

MRS. B. J. ANDERSON,  
Secretary, Silton W. G. G. A.

### A NEW AUXILIARY AT WISETON

Dear Miss Stocking:—It is a pleasure to me to be able to notify you that we have organized a W.G.G.A. in Wiseton. We have now twelve members. We expect quite a few more, but owing to the wet weather not many could get out.

Our first meeting was held on Sept. 19, 1914, in the school hall, and we had a number of the Dinsmore G. G. ladies present, who helped us to organize.

Mrs. D. Dixon was appointed president; Mrs. Jas. Seward, vice-president, and Mrs. Geo. Galbraith, secretary-treasurer.

We would like you to send us eight copies of the constitution. Enclosed find 45 cents for payment of same and postage. Do you furnish cards for the members, like the men have? Kindly furnish us with copies and where we can get information bearing on those topics, and oblige

MRS. GEO. GALBRAITH,  
Secretary, Wiseton W.G.G.A.



### FOR THE TINY INFANT

It is doubtful if any garments known to the wardrobe have undergone greater change than those of the tiny infant within the last few years. Today the great requirements are simplicity of cut, curtailed length and thorough comfort. No one thinks of elaborating a baby's layette and nothing that means undue weight is tolerated. Therefore there are no elaborate robe dresses or other show garments, only dainty, pretty, little dresses and the finest of underwear, with great reserve in the matter of trimming.

Illustrated are designs for a complete layette. The underwear consists of a little shirt that is buttoned over the shoulders and designed to be made of the finest cambric or batiste, a barrow coat that is quite up to date, a petticoat with a body portion, and a petticoat in still simpler style that is without a band. The barrow coat is made after the most approved manner and it can be utilized for the skirt of flannel and also for the one of cambric.

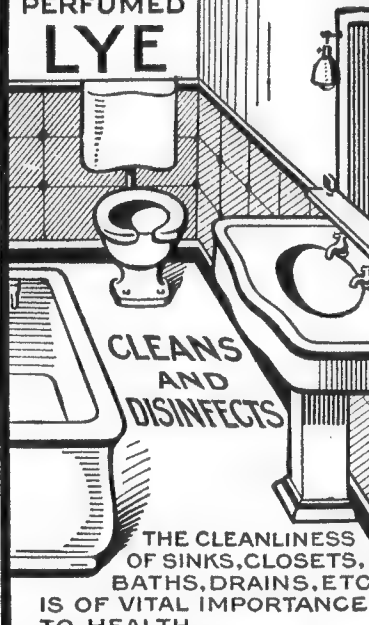
The drawers are designed to be buttoned over the diaper. The little shoes are easy and simple to make and very soft and pleasant to the little feet. There is a little wrapper in kimono style, which is made with the fewest possible seams, while it may be slipped on with perfect ease. It is dainty and charming and may be made from albatross or cashmere with ties of ribbon, since both these materials can be washed, for no wise mother thinks of making anything for the baby's layette that cannot be sent to the tub to be kept dainty and clean. The nightgown can be closed at either the front or the back. It can be made just a plain little gown or cut with an extension on the back that is buttoned over on to the front to keep the little feet warm and perfectly protected. There is one dress that can be made with either a pointed or round yoke. It is of just comfortable, satisfactory length and the skirt portion is cut with a straight lower edge. Consequently it can be made from flouncing or hem-stitched, and hem-stitching with a little hand embroidery on the yoke will make one of the prettiest as well as one of the most fashionable dresses that any layette could contain.

The coat is a thoroughly comfortable garment with a generous cape, and the little cap can be made with or without the revers. For the coat, such materials as drap d'ete, mo cashmere and ribbed silk are good. The scalloped edge makes an entirely approved and satisfactory finish. The little cap can be made to match the coat or of different material. It is simple, with a band portion that is gathered and joined to a round crown. The bib can be made either pointed or round. Pique is a good material for this, for pique is heavy enough to be used unlined, but thinner materials frequently are liked, and fine batiste can always be made of sufficient weight by lining and interlining.

The pattern, including all the pieces, can be had in one size. It will be sent to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of 40 cents.

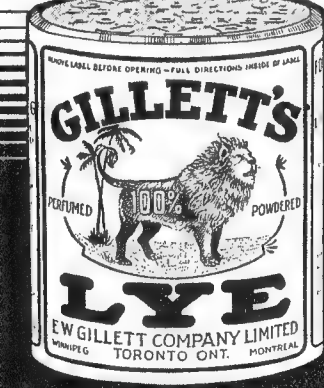


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# The Country Cook

## SEVERAL KINDS OF OUTLETS

(By Helen H. Hale, in The Delineator.)

The outlet as it is best known is of veal, and is usually served either plain, fried with bacon, or breaded. A favorite method of preparing is to trim the meat into pieces the size of a silver dollar; pound these thoroughly, sprinkle with a few drops of lemon juice, roll in egg and crumbs and fry in deep fat. Tomato sauce is good served with them. This recipe may be varied by omitting the lemon juice, peppering and salting the outlets slightly, dipping in beaten egg and then in grated Parmesan cheese before rolling in crumbs and frying.

To make a thick tomato sauce, blend over the fire two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and two tablespoonfuls of flour; add a little at a time, and stirring all the while, one large cupful of tomato juice. Stir until the mixture thickens; then season to taste with sugar, salt and cayenne pepper. The seasoning may sometimes be varied by adding a little chopped parsley or chopped onion or even both.

To make a thinner sauce, use but one tablespoonful of butter and one of flour to each cupful of tomato liquor.

### Broiled Outlets

The outlet may also be broiled, but for this very tender veal must be used. Cut into pieces as desired, pound and place in a dish with a little salad oil to which salt and pepper have been added. Leave them in this for fifteen minutes, then broil eight or ten minutes.

Broiled outlets with a brown onion sauce poured around them, and the centre filled with well-cooked beans, are easily prepared, or they may be egged and crumbed and arranged around a centre of green peas. In this case they should be served with a sauce. As another variation, let previously boiled rice, lightly mixed with shredded peppers and cheese, and with tomato sauce over it, fill the centre.

### Fried Outlets with Spinach

If you like, you may roll the outlets in egg and cracker crumbs, fry them and serve them on a bed of well-cooked spinach into which some grated ham, and, if you are so fortunate as to have them at hand, some truffles, have been mixed. Then there is the combination of macaroni in the centre, with potato balls arranged around the outer edge of the dish, and, as further spice for the appetite, anchovy, herb or onion sauce, with parsley, hard-boiled eggs and currant jelly for the concluding garnishes.

### Chicken Outlets

The chicken outlet is a modified croquette. The chicken is chopped, a sauce is made by cooking together a tablespoonful of flour and one of butter, pouring upon them when they bubble a half-pint of chicken stock, stirring until this thickens, adding a beaten egg, putting in the minced chicken, seasoning to taste and setting the mixture aside to cool.

At the stage when it is stiff enough to handle, it should be shaped into outlets and these may be rolled in egg and cracker crumbs, then dropped into boiling fat and cooked to a good brown.

But chicken outlets may be made in a fashion which renders them quite a different thing from croquettes. For this dish uncooked chicken is used. Two cupfuls minced fine, a teaspoonful of onion juice, two tablespoonfuls each of cream and melted butter and the beaten yolk of an egg.

After these are all mixed there may be added a cup of fresh crumbs soaked until soft in half a cupful of hot milk, and the mixture when cool and stiff may be shaped into outlets and fried. This dish is rather more trouble to prepare than the one made from the cooked meat, but it is delicious in flavor and is well worth the trouble.

### Veal and Lamb Outlets

Outlets of veal and lamb or any kind of poultry may be prepared by either of the recipes given above and may be served in any one of several different ways. They are attractively arranged around a mound of mashed potatoes or potato balls cut a la Parisienne, or green peas or string beans. They may also be served in the middle of the dish with a border of French-fried potatoes or fried tomatoes or boiled rice.

A sauce may be poured over them or they may be served plain. The sauce may be selected according to taste. Tomato, cream, bechamel or mushroom sauce would be appropriate.

### Salmon Outlets

For a fish outlet the fish must be boiled first and then flaked. After flaking the boiled salmon and seasoning to taste, mix with a rich drawn butter made rather stiff in the proportion of a cup of sauce to two and one-half cupfuls of fish. When cold, shape into outlets. There are molds which come for cutting the cold fish or meat mixture into exactly the desired shape, if you prefer this to forming the outlet with the hands. Fry in deep or shallow fat and serve on a very hot platter with a garnishing of sliced or quartered lemon or parsley or watercress.

### Lobster Outlets

Boil the lobster, take out the meat and mince fine, mixing in the coral and the green fat. Moisten with a butter sauce, made with water instead of milk, and let simmer until sauce is blended with the lobster. Take from fire and while hot stir in two beaten eggs. Pour the mixture into a dish the depth you wish your outlets in thickness. For this you will need a cutter unless you are skilled enough to cut them with a knife. When shaped, sprinkle with flour, dip each outlet in beaten egg and then very carefully in crumbs, using a broad-bladed knife and tablespoon. Put in a cold place an hour before frying and brown in deep fat. These will need no sauce, but may have peas, fried potatoes or a salad served with them.

Crab outlets may be made in precisely the same way as the lobster.

### Mutton Outlets of Force-meat

Use outlets from the neck. Trim neatly, and stew them gently in broth or stock seasoned with sweet herbs and a trifle of salt. Remove the outlets from the broth, take off the fat, strain, put back the broth into the pan and boil down until the glazing consistency. Dip the outlets in to glaze them, then set aside to cool. Mince finely together a little cold veal, a bit of beef suet or butter, two hard-boiled eggs, parsley, onion, mushrooms, cayenne and salt, and make a paste by adding a little cream. Roll the outlets in this force-meat, then in beaten egg; dip them in bread crumbs and fry, or brown them in the oven in a buttered pan. Add mushrooms to the gravy and serve.

### Egg Outlets

Boil three eggs twenty minutes; when cold remove the shell and chop them very fine; put one cupful of milk in the double boiler; mix one tablespoonful of butter and two of flour; add it to the scalding milk and cook until it is a smooth, thick paste; add to the chopped eggs a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one tablespoonful of salt, a few drops of onion juice and a pinch of pepper; mix well and turn out to cool; then shape in small, flat balls, dip in egg, then in bread-crumbs and fry in hot, deep fat; remove, drain on paper and stick a small piece of parsley in the end of each ball; have ready a cream sauce, to which you have added a cup of peas; arrange the outlets on a hot platter, pour around them the cream sauce. This recipe will serve at least three people.



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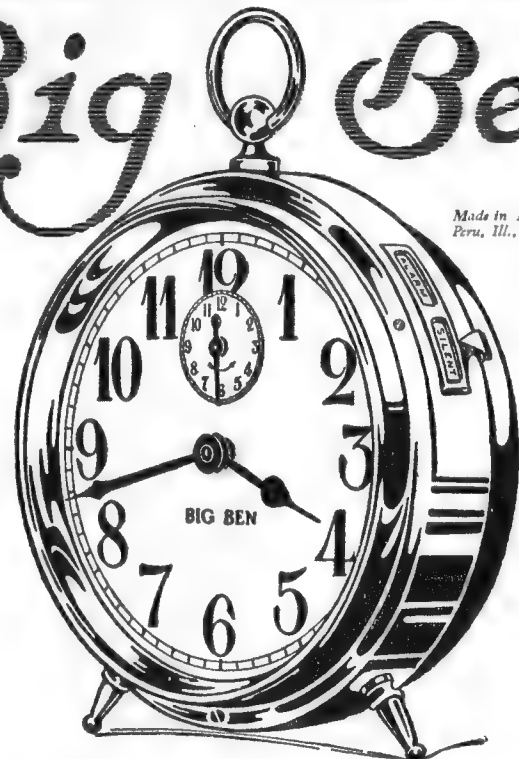
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# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## JOIN THE PRIZE CONTEST

Elbert Hubbard, addressing an audience in Winnipeg, some time ago, told the story of a man who, when walking along the road, found a horseshoe in the way and picked it up joyfully, feeling that it was a sign of good luck. But as he went on a little farther he found another horseshoe, and the second did not make him twice as happy as the first. A little farther on he found a third horseshoe, and a fourth and a fifth, until finally he brought up at a whole pile of them that had been upset out of a junk wagon, and he threw down the original one in disgust.

I thought of this story to-day as I was reading the letters of some little boys in Stonewall. These little friends wrote about how many horses and cows and hogs they had, about their school and their play, about everything, in fact, but the subject they were given to write about, and finally ended up by asking me to send them a button. Now, if I were to send buttons out for letters like that you would feel, when you saw a Young Canada Club button, like the man who found the wagon-load of horseshoes. They would be so common and so easy to get that you wouldn't value them at all.

Now I do want to send each of these boys a button and have them belong to The Young Canada Club, but I want them to do something for me first. I want each of these boys to write me a story for the new contest, telling of the land they like best to hear and read about. To help in learning about this country they may use their geographies or any book out of their school or home library, or they may learn about it from someone who has lived there, if they know such a person.

There are only a few conditions to remember:

Stories must be written in pen and ink and on only one side of the paper. Contestants must have their teacher or one of their parents certify that the story is their own work and that the age given is correct. They must be clearly addressed to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man., and they must be in The Guide office not later than December 20.

DIXIE PATTON.

## EARNING A REWARD

The Jones family was sitting around the fireplace one bitterly cold night in winter. They had been telling tales in the light of the last log, which was still glimmering in the grate. The eldest boy had just finished telling an exciting story when one of the others asked their father to tell them a story of one of their ancestors.

"Well," responded Mr. Jones, "when your great-grandfather's uncle was 15 years old he and his mother and father lived on the outskirts of a large wood. They were very poor and they earned their living by picking and selling nuts and berries. One day Frederick (as your great grandfather's uncle was called) went into the wood to explore the different kinds of trees and to see if he could find any more berries. He went a long way out into the woods before he knew it. He turned around and tried to find a path, but he could find no such thing, so he took a short cut thru a wood to his home, as he thought, but in reality he was going into the woods more and more.

"He had been walking a long time when he noticed it was getting darker and darker, and in a few minutes he felt cold and hungry. He was wishing he had never left home when a gust of wind came along and he smelt smoke and fried fish. 'There must be a fire very close,' thought he. His stomach ached for something to eat. He started toward the place where he thought the smoke came from, and sure enough there was a fire ahead with an Indian sitting by the side of it.

"As soon as the Indian saw Frederick

he got up and started to chase him. Of course the Indian ran faster than Frederick and soon caught up to him. Just as the Indian made a grab for Frederick he made a spring and ran up a tree. As soon as the Indian saw this he went up after him; the tree was a very tall one, and just as the Indian's head got in line with Frederick's foot he gave the Indian a push with his foot, which knocked him down.

"When the Indian reached the ground he did not move. Frederick was very much startled at the Indian not moving, so in about five minutes he got down. He went very cautiously to the Indian's side. He found that the Indian was senseless, and, perhaps, dead, for all he knew. He thought how horrible it would be if he were responsible for a death of someone. Frederick lifted the Indian on his back until he reached the outskirts of the forest. As he was going up to the house he was surprised to see a mounted policeman. 'Where did you get him,' inquired the policeman of Frederick. Frederick was too surprised to answer. 'He is wanted for a robbery and there is fifty dollars for the one who finds him, so here,' and he handed Frederick the reward. He was almost too much surprised to take the money, but he took it with a nervous hand.

"This is why you have fifty cents on the fifth of August in remembrance of Frederick," concluded Mr. Jones.

DEUR RICHARDS.

Age 13 years.

## EARLY SETTLERS

Nearly fifty years ago, when that part of Michigan called "The Thumb," was thickly wooded, and had only a few settlers, a man and his wife took up a homestead there.

They built quite a large log house, and had a nice vegetable garden. The man, who was my grandfather, went away in the woods on Mondays and came home Saturdays. While he was gone my grandmother was left alone. They had a neighbor a half-mile away, but could not see their house.

The Indians were plentiful tho, and often they would come and help themselves to the things in the garden. But they hardly ever came in the house or took such things as flour or sugar. The town was twenty miles away, and my grandfather often carried 100 lbs. sacks of flour from there, while my grandmother would carry her butter and eggs there to sell.

Soon, a little girl was born. When about 3 years old, she would follow her mother all around. One day grandmother went to the spring to get some water, thinking the child would follow, as usual, but just as she reached the spring she heard a scream. She ran to the house and saw the child, who had been playing with the fire, with her clothes in flames. She snatched her up and ran to the neighbors, but they could do nothing for her. In a few hours she died. Her father had been sent for, but he arrived too late.

Soon after this grandfather, while working in the woods on a cold, wintry day, slipped off an icy log, and cut his arm with his broad axe. The other men got him to the shack and tried to stop the wound, which bled profusely, but in vain. They thought that he would bleed to death, for the doctor lived twenty miles away, and there was no one there who knew what to do.

But just as they had given up hope, a Frenchman rolled out of the bunk, where he had been sleeping, and when he saw what was the matter, said: "It will not bleed any more." And it did not, not even when the doctor came and sewed it up.

I do not know how his charm, as it was called, stopped the blood from flowing, but it is so.

ANNIE MacKERRICHER.  
Horizon, Sask., aged 12.



## Saskatchewan Section

Continued from Page 14

the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

During the evening session, President Maharg gave an interesting and comprehensive address.

On motion of J. E. Paynter, seconded by Mr. Rose, the following resolution was carried:—

"Resolved that the Convention request the Central Board of Directors at their first meeting to appoint a Committee on Economics, who shall investigate and report to the annual convention as to the advisability of establishing an Agricultural Bank in Saskatchewan."

## The Patriotic Fund

Dealing with the question of the Patriotic Fund established by the Central Executive, the following resolution, introduced by Secretary J. B. Musselman, was unanimously and enthusiastically carried:

"Whereas the British Empire, of which the Dominion of Canada is an integral part, is engaged in a dreadful war with a powerful, astute and relentless enemy;

"And whereas the Empire has engaged in this war not with the purpose of conquest or aggrandisement, but in defence of a basic moral principle of international jurisprudence;

"And whereas the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has ever been loyal to Canada and the Empire;

"Therefore be it resolved that this, the Annual Convention of District No. 4 of the said association, express hereby its hearty approval of the action taken by the Central Executive in instituting a Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Patriotic Fund; and, further, that we will encourage and support both the cash contribution fund and the patriotic acre fund, as set forth by circular published by the General Secretary."

W. H. Lilwall, a district director of the Association from Wilkie, was presented to the meeting by the chairman, and gave a short address on co-operative trading activities.

This was followed by a short report on the work of the Hail Insurance Commission by the Chairman of the Commission, J. E. Paynter.

Before the meeting was brought to a close, Central Secretary J. B. Musselman took advantage of the opportunity to express to the Convention the hearty appreciation of himself and the Central Executive of the splendid work which District Director R. M. Johnson has been doing for the Association during the current year, and especially for the efficient manner in which he had presided over the present Convention.

The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem, the unanimous opinion of the delegates and visitors present being that the activities of the gathering would result in a very valuable impetus to the work of the Association generally throughout District No. 4.

## AMMUNITION

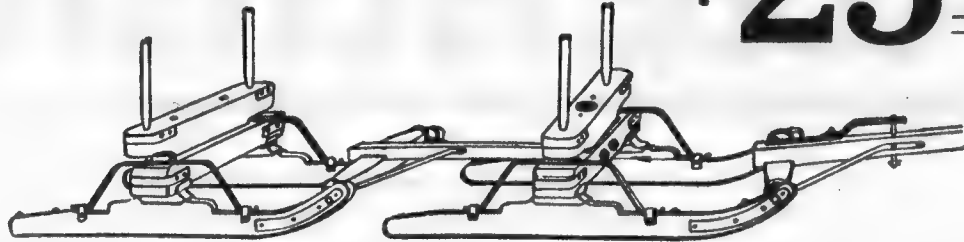
Little Sister:—"Why so much powder, Marie?"

Elder Sister:—"Well, you see, Kiddy, there will probably be a warm engagement this evening."

## The Cattle Embargo

The United States has placed an embargo on all shipments of cattle into their country; this will mean cheaper cattle here and heavy killing. We want your hides and can pay enormously high prices as the warring nations want lots of leather, which makes High Prices, so ship us all you can. Hides now are worth up to \$10.00 each for heavy cows and steers. Ship per freight and write us for our special price list and tags on Hides and Raw Furs.

North West Hide and Fur Co.  
278 Rupert Ave., Winnipeg

G.G.G. Sleighs \$25<sup>00</sup>

Runners are 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 7 1/4 x 6 ft. 6 in.  
Steel Shoe 2 x 7-16

Runners and Pole—Select Stock Oak  
Bunks and Bolsters—Best Grade Oak and Maple

The G.G.G. Sloop Sleigh has an iron bearing on top of runner, which comes in contact with another iron on bottom of bunk, which insures against wear and makes the runner very flexible. This is a great advantage when working over rough or uneven land. Our Sloop Sleighs are built for heavy hauling and will meet the requirements of every Canadian farmer. Remember the material is warranted select stock. Send in your Order NOW!

Price \$25.00 f.o.b. Winnipeg

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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LIMITED

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

FORT WILLIAM

NEW WESTMINSTER

## The Turned Down School

By W. WALLACE, Campsie, Alta.

[Scene: Bert, an English bachelor, in a new settlement, calls on his friend and neighbor, Mac, just after the local election, at which the bachelors have voted down the school proposition.]

Mac: What do you think o' the school business, Bert? Fine lookout for the bairns, isn't it? Three years in the country without a bit o' schoolin', an' goodness knows when we'll get a school.

Mrs. Mac: Too bad o' you bachelors to turn the schule doon, dinna ye think?

Bert: Well, now, can you really expect us to stump up ten or fifteen dollars a year for the education of less than a dozen kids? The homesteads won't stand up to it.

Mac: Ayl but ye'll expect us to stump up when you want a school for your kids, as ye call them, altho ours'll be past the school age by then! Where's yer sense o' fair play?

Bert: It certainly doesn't look right, but what can be done? The homesteads are paying nothing, and we've got to live somehow. We can't afford to run a school for a handful of children.

Mrs. Mac: If I had kent that my bairns were to be neglectit like this, I wud a' thoet again afore I left the auld country. It's vexin' to see the years gae by an' still nae schoolin' for the bairns.

Mac: It's nae jist sae bad's that, wife. Look at what they've learnt playing' about amang the animals, an' in the woods, an' trappin', an' that. I'm nae jist sure that what they're pickin' up for theirsels the now'll nae be o' more use to them than a lot o' the silly book learnin' they get at the school.

Mrs. Mac: Don't tell me sicca nonsense. Hoo are they gaun tae learn readin' an' writin' an' coontin', runnin' about wild the way they're daein'; an' hoo's a man tae get on noo-a-days that hasna mastered the three R's? I tell ye it's a doonricht shame tae see it; an' ye bachelors ocht tae blush for shame tae think that somebody had tae stump up tae educate ye, an' yet ye'll turn doon a schule jist because ye hae nae bairns o' yer ain tae bother aboot!

Bert: You're rather hard on us bachelors, Mrs. Mac. I don't think any of us would really grudge you the school if we could raise the money. But the homesteads don't run to it yet, and most of us have turned in the little bit of capital we started with. You know as well as I do what a dickens of a lot it takes to live out here, and what a tough job it is to make any-

thing. Really, I don't see how it can be done.

Mrs. Mac: Maybe no! But ye never seem to be ill-off for tobacco, an' there appears to be aye a drap o' whisky among ye when ye want it. I'm tellin' ye the day'll come when you young men'll be sorry for yer narrow-mindedness. If ye only kent it, it wad pay ye to work a bit harder jist to start a schule. Look at the extra business an' settlement it wad bring tae the district, nae tae mention the improvement it wad mak' on the value o' yer homesteads. No! the fact is that you bachelors are a lazy, selfish lot, an' the gover'ment has nae richt to leave the settlement o' the schule question in yer hands.

Bert: I wish to goodness they didn't. So far as I have seen there is no question that causes so much wrangling as the school question. I begin to think that local management of education is a bad mistake, in newly settled districts, at any rate. The settlers in a new district need every cent they can find for the improvement of their homesteads; and, until they get to know one another better, they are generally too jealous of one another to handle education as it should be handled. To expect them to bear the burden of a school is about as absurd as to expect the children to get along without one. My opinion is that the government ought to start the schools in all new settlements whenever they are required, and run them until the homesteads begin to pay and the settlements can reasonably be expected to take over their schools.

Mac: I've had a notion o' that sort for a while, masel. Ye see it's quite different in the auld country, where a' the folk in the parish, an' their forebears, have kent one another for centuries. It's no to be expectit that sae many different kinds o' folk as ye find in a new settlement'll pull together on any public question at first. It'll tak' them years to settle doon. It's a wonder to me, in fact, that our wise an' farseein' rulers havena' provided for this.

Mrs. Mac: Ayl it's aye been a puzzle tae me that the gover'ment mak' sic a sang, when they're advertisin' for immigrants, aboot the liberal educa-

tion they gi'e a' ower the country; an' then, when ye get right doon tae't, ye find that the laws are made so's the settlers can keep the schools oot o' the new settlements as long's they like—jist aboot.

Bert: You'll hardly believe me, Mrs. Mac, but do you know I've even heard a government official, when the question of a school for a certain district was raised, ask whether the settlers were in a position to support a school meaning, I suppose, that unless the settlement had reached such a stage in its development that it had a surplus to dispose of, it wasn't worth troubling about the school question. Of course, the official was not responsible for the law; but the official point of view on the question affords an interesting clue to the real position of new settlements with regard to education. As long as a settlement remains poor, whatever may be the cause, the government is not interested in the education of its children. Really, we are not very far ahead of the middle ages yet, when it was:—

"Riches to the rich, and poverty to the poor," and "Knowledge establisheth wealth, but poverty is perpetuated by ignorance."

Mrs. Mac: You're gettin' kind o' deep for me, Bert, but I'll tell ye what it is. I ken lots o' families that are stoppin' in town for nothin' else than the chance o' good schoolin' for the bairns—families that want to settle on the land; and that ought to be settled on the land; but, jist because a wheen o' loungin', reekin', bachelors hev by law the richt to say whether or no the bairns are to be schuled, they'll no risk the chance. An' the government can believe it or no, jist as they like, but the country wad be far sooner settled if the government laid theirsels oot mair to encourage families on the land. Look hoo many bachelors are only waitin' to get their patents and then sell oot and away back tae the toon for a spree. Their farms get into the hands o' the speculators, an' e're long ye wadna ken they had ever been workit. But families mak' hames and raise new citizens, an' what better cud ye hae?

Mac: They ought tae give ye the vote, wife, but there's nae doubt it wad be a great improvement if the government took charge of the schools for a while at first.

## LIVE OLD HENS WANTED

ROYAL PRODUCE AND TRADING CO., 97 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG

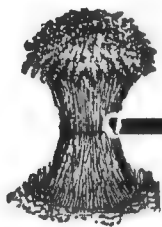
We will guarantee to pay the following prices, live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg:

HENS, 8c to 10c; DUCKS (Old and Young) 9c to 10c; OLD ROOSTERS, 7c to 8c; TURKEYS, Best Market Price; GEESE, 10c to 11c; CHICKENS, Best Market Prices.

Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt Cash on receipt of shipments

# Attention!

"The  
Farmers'  
Interests  
First"



to your interests and wants is the foundation upon which our business is built. This results in satisfaction for you in any business you may conduct through us and also in a continual increase in business for us. Every fact and figure that you wish to take proves this better than anything we can say.

Just consider—Our interest is not confined to handling your grain so that you may get good results. The earnings from handling your grain at once go back into a business that is working for you to reduce the cost of necessities which you must have. Just look closely into the question; that is all we ask you to do. You will find that besides being able to get your grain handled to your full satisfaction, you can get infinitely better values in buying your Coal, Flour, Lumber, Fence Wire, Fence Posts, etc., through us. Above all, at this time, because we have just started to handle Farm Machinery and Vehicles and others have not had time to come to our basis of doing business, you will find the contrast more clearly marked. Deal in every way you can through the farmers' own company and you will find it is just a clear cut money saving proposition for you all round.

## The Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd.

Winnipeg

Fort William

Calgary

New Westminster

### CORN SILAGE FOR BEEF PRODUCTION

The value of corn silage as a succulent feed for dairy cows is well known and its use for that purpose is widespread. Attention has now been directed to the possibilities of corn thus prepared for beef production, writes H. R. Smith in the Breeders' Gazette. The high price of corn which has prevailed during recent years has lead to a larger utilization of the cornstalk with less dependence upon the grain itself. Not only have a number of tests been made at various state experiment stations, in which silage has been made a part of the ration for beef cattle, but farmers throughout the country are fast putting it into use. They seem especially well pleased with it. In reviewing recent literature covering experiment station trials, one notices little if any contradiction of results. In practically every test the use of a good quality of silage has not only increased the gains, but has at the same time lessened the cost of production and increased the profits from feeding. In many trials the cost of producing 100 pounds of beef by the use of silage is \$1 less than with a ration which does not contain this feed.

These tests have dealt with the value of silage for winter feeding. The limited acreage of pasture in a corn and wheat state like Nebraska, and the fact that there the growth of grass is frequently curtailed by lack of rainfall, especially during late summer, led me to undertake an experiment to show the value of silage fed to cattle during the summer months. Forty-eight steer calves, each nine months old, averaging a little over 500 pounds in weight, were divided into six groups of eight each. Two groups were to furnish a comparison of a ration consisting of corn, alfalfa and corn stover (stalks) and a ration consisting of corn, alfalfa and corn silage. The remaining groups were fed with the idea of comparing the value of three so-called protein concentrates—bran, linseed meal and cottonseed meal, each fed in a ration with corn meal and corn silage to furnish the protein needed. The experiment

made shows a comparison of these protein concentrates with a protein roughage like alfalfa.

#### Stover and Silage Compared

During the period, beginning March 25 and ending Aug. 15, 1911 (twenty weeks and three days), the calves fed on the ration of corn, alfalfa and stover, made an average daily gain of 1.52 pounds, while those fed on corn, alfalfa and silage gained 1.85 pounds. The stover calves consumed an average of 7.5 pounds of corn meal per day, whereas the silage calves were fed 6.1 pounds per day. The silage calves were given 1.4 pounds less per day because approximately that quantity of grain was present in the 15 pounds of silage. The test was therefore a comparison of the value of corn-stalks cured in the field and later shredded, with stalks converted into silage. The grain and alfalfa fed was the same in both groups.

With corn valued at that time at 45 cents per bushel, alfalfa at \$8 per ton, corn silage at \$3 per ton and shredded corn stover at \$3 per ton, the cost of producing 100 pounds of gain on corn, alfalfa and stover was \$5.42, whereas on the ration of corn, alfalfa and silage the cost of gain was but \$4.66 per cwt. This cost of production on the two rations made the average profit on the stover steers \$1.31 for the summer period, while the profit on the silage steers was \$5.88 for the same period. This profit was made on a selling price of 50 cents per cwt. in advance of cost price in both groups. As all these calves were fed in the barn, with exercise lots adjoining, and received no grass whatever, the results are very favorable to the use of silage as a substitute for grass.

#### Alfalfa, of Course

The results of both fall and winter experiments, in which comparisons were made of the value of bran, linseed meal and cold-pressed cottonseed cake, each fed as a supplement to corn and silage, shows the bran to be worth \$17.20 per ton and linseed meal \$29.74 in comparison with cold pressed cottonseed cake

which cost \$25 per ton at the time. The gains made on the ration consisting of corn, alfalfa and silage (in comparison with the ration of corn, bran and silage) are such as to show that alfalfa had a feeding value but \$1 per ton lower than bran. This confirms numerous other tests made by me during the past ten years while in Nebraska, namely, that beef can be produced in that state at the lowest cost and with the greatest profit on a combination of the corn plant and alfalfa hay, and these figures indicate that the stalk of the corn plant is more valuable when converted into silage.

#### Silage vs. Grain

Two other tests have recently been made by me to furnish data as to which is the most profitable, the feeding of a large quantity of silage and a small quantity of grain, or a medium quantity of each, or a ration consisting of a light feed of silage and a heavy feed of grain, alfalfa forming a part of each of the three rations. The results show that during the finishing process it is more profitable to use grain more liberally, and silage in a moderate quantity. When the cattle are young, however, the reverse is true. In feeding a second bunch of thirty-two calves from Jan. 25 to May 19, 1912 (sixteen weeks), the average weight of the calves being 380 pounds at the beginning, it was found that the group fed 16.6 pounds of silage and 6 pounds of alfalfa daily per calf made average daily gains of 1.36 pounds. With the ration consisting of 12 pounds of silage, 6 pounds of alfalfa and 3 pounds of corn meal, the average daily gain was 1.7 pounds. With 9 pounds of silage, 6 pounds of alfalfa and 6 pounds of corn, the average gain was 1.9 pounds and with 6 pounds of silage and 6 pounds of alfalfa and 9 pounds of corn meal, the average gain was 2.26 pounds. But, while with the larger use of corn meal and the more limited use of silage the daily gains were larger, the cost of producing these gain increased in proportion to the amount of grain fed. In the first group with the heavy feeding of silage, and with alfalfa

but no grain, 100 pounds of gain cost but \$4.10; where 3 pounds of grain was fed the cost was \$5.44; where 6 pounds of grain was supplied the cost was \$5.70, and where 9 pounds of grain was fed per day, limiting the silage to 6 pounds, the cost of 100 pounds of gain was \$6.14. This would show great possibilities with alfalfa and silage fed liberally during the growing period, and at the present price of beef the cost of gains can be kept sufficiently low to give large profits on the growing out of such cattle, finishing them off for beef at a later time, probably not later than the age of two and one-half years.

ED. NOTE.—The results of the above experiments as carried out in Nebraska would indicate that silage can be fed to very good advantage in the production of beef. Corn can be grown in practically every locality in the West. Progressive farmers in several localities have silos on their farms in operation. The Guide would be glad to receive and pay for, any experiences which anyone may have had in feeding silage to any kind of stock.

#### JEALOUS

A minister, spending a holiday in the north of Ireland, was out walking, and, feeling very thirsty, called at a farmhouse for a drink of milk, and while he was quenching his thirst a number of pigs got round about him. The minister noticed that the pigs were very strange in their manner, so he said:

"My good lady, why are the pigs so excited?"

The farmer's wife replied: "Sure, it's no wonder they are excited, sir; it's their own little bowl you are drinking out of!"

#### QUICK THINKING

Briggs: "Say, can you lend me five or ten—"

Briggs: "No—"

Briggs: "—minutes? I think I can show you how to make some money."

Briggs: "—trouble at all. You can have twenty if you want."



# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, November 21, 1914)

**Wheat**—Wheat closed up fairly steady, November resting at \$1.19, December at \$1.10, and May at \$1.22, or 1 cent to 1 1/2 cents higher than a week ago. Trade this week was only of fair volume and the market was very dull at times, the price changes not being frequent. The foreign situation was little changed, still news from abroad generally favored holders. Italy was said to have bought wheat freely all last week, the government reducing duties and giving financial assistance in the buying. The advance abroad, liberal export sales from the United States, prediction of smaller marketings in the Northwest, adverse Argentine crop advice all combined to create a slightly stronger tone. The Liverpool market advanced due to unfavorable weather in the Argentine and dearer India offerings. As the week advanced Argentine crop news came more conflicting and Broomhall commenting on these reports said, "Any sound estimate as to the yield of wheat in the Argentine is impossible at this time, for the crop is really only entering the dangerous period in the South and centre. If all goes well there should be a normal crop and perhaps exportable surplus of 120,000,000 bushels. It is extremely unwise to even hope for the large estimates as current. We have to fear locust visitation of greater importance than usual and hot winds, frost and hail are usual occurrences in November and December." The principal wheat markets of the world await with interest any news on the coming Argentine crop, for very soon it will be the big factor in influencing prices in either direction. Reports already show where Argentine exporters are offering wheat to the United Kingdom at prices considerably under what ours are quoted at at the present time. The cash demand during the past week has been very good for all grades of top wheat, with the result that prices have advanced 1 1/2 cents to 3 cents, and while offerings are running quite heavy all around, they are meeting a good market and are being very easily taken care of.

**Oats**—The market has been steady nearly all week and while no new business has passed with the outside buyers have been busy engaged in filling contracts already made, making the demand for cash oats always fairly good. Prices for the week closed unchanged to 1 cent higher.

**Barley**—Demand has not been good for this product this week, with the result that prices are easily 1 cent to 2 cents lower all around.

**Flax**—Market erratic at times and trade not of large proportions, the trend of the market always following that of Duluth, and closing prices were about 2 cents to 4 cents up.

| WINNIPEG FUTURES |         |         |         |  |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| Wheat—           | Nov.    | Dec.    | May     |  |
| Nov. 17          | 119 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 122 1/2 |  |
| Nov. 18          | 119 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 122 1/2 |  |
| Nov. 19          | 119 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 122 1/2 |  |
| Nov. 20          | 119 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 122 1/2 |  |
| Nov. 21          | 119 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 122 1/2 |  |
| Nov. 23          | 120 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 122 1/2 |  |
| Oats—            |         |         |         |  |
| Nov. 17          | 54 1/2  | 53 1/2  | 56 1/2  |  |
| Nov. 18          | 55 1/2  | 54 1/2  | 57 1/2  |  |
| Nov. 19          | 55 1/2  | 54 1/2  | 57 1/2  |  |
| Nov. 20          | 55 1/2  | 54 1/2  | 57 1/2  |  |
| Nov. 21          | 55 1/2  | 54 1/2  | 57 1/2  |  |
| Nov. 23          | 55 1/2  | 54 1/2  | 57 1/2  |  |
| Flax—            |         |         |         |  |
| Nov. 17          | 126 1/2 | 124 1/2 | 130 1/2 |  |
| Nov. 18          | 128 1/2 | 125 1/2 | 131 1/2 |  |
| Nov. 19          | 130 1/2 | 127 1/2 | 133 1/2 |  |
| Nov. 20          | 130 1/2 | 126 1/2 | 132 1/2 |  |
| Nov. 21          | 130 1/2 | 126 1/2 | 132 1/2 |  |
| Nov. 23          | 130 1/2 | 125 1/2 | 131 1/2 |  |

| MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES                  |          |  |  |  |
|---|----------|--|--|--|
| (Sample Market, Nov. 21)                |          |  |  |  |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars                | 1.18 1/2 |  |  |  |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car                 | 1.18     |  |  |  |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car                 | 1.18     |  |  |  |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars                | 1.18     |  |  |  |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car                 | 1.18     |  |  |  |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive  | 1.18     |  |  |  |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car                 | 1.16 1/2 |  |  |  |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car                 | 1.16 1/2 |  |  |  |
| No. 3 wheat, 2 cars                     | 1.08 1/2 |  |  |  |
| Rejected wheat, 1 car, f.o.b.           | .98      |  |  |  |
| No grade wheat, 1 car                   | .98 1/2  |  |  |  |
| Buckwheat, 60 sacks, c.w.t.             | 1.60     |  |  |  |
| Wheat screenings, 1 car, ton            | 14.25    |  |  |  |
| No. 4 wheat, 1 car                      | 1.05     |  |  |  |
| No. 3 hard winter wheat, 2 cars         | 1.14 1/2 |  |  |  |
| No. 3 yellow corn, 1,000 bu., to arrive | .60      |  |  |  |
| No. 3 white corn, 2 cars                | .61      |  |  |  |
| Ear corn, 1 car, 72 lbs.                | .57      |  |  |  |
| No. 3 corn, 2 cars, mixed               | .60      |  |  |  |
| No. 4 yellow corn, 2 cars               | .60      |  |  |  |
| No. 2 rye, 1 car                        | 1.03 1/2 |  |  |  |
| No. 2 rye, 2,500 bu., to arrive         | 1.03     |  |  |  |
| No grade rye, 1 car                     | 1.00     |  |  |  |
| Sample barley, 1 car                    | .63      |  |  |  |
| No. 2 feed barley, 1 car                | .61 1/2  |  |  |  |
| No. 1 feed barley, 1 car                | .65      |  |  |  |
| Sample barley, 1 car                    | .67      |  |  |  |
| Sample barley, 2 cars                   | .66      |  |  |  |
| No. 1 flax, 1,000 bu., to arrive        | 1.48     |  |  |  |

| LIVERPOOL MARKET  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Liverpool, Nov. 21.—Wheat dull; spot steady.  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentine rains offset by lower market in Buenos Ayres and Rosario.   |  |  |  |  |
| Corn well supported. Unfavorable weather in Argentine helped the advance.   |  |  |  |  |
| Argentine cable this morning: It commenced raining about midnight and this rather general; still raining and cooler in parts. |  |  |  |  |
| Buenos Ayres wheat closed easy 1 1/2 lower.   |  |  |  |  |
| Rosario 2 cents lower.  |  |  |  |  |
| India—Punjab shows a slight increase in acreage with the outlook fine, but dryness continues in central provinces.            |  |  |  |  |
| Austria-Hungary—Scarcity of foodstuffs continues.   |  |  |  |  |
| European weather generally unfavorable.   |  |  |  |  |

| ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK   |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| South St. Paul, Nov. 21.—Estimated receipts at the Union stockyards today: 200 cattle, 100 calves, 1,000 hogs, 300 sheep and 35 cars.  |  |  |  |  |
| Cattle—Killing cattle receipts were light today and prices held steady at the declines noted earlier in the week. The week's output of stock and feeding cattle was the lightest since January, 1912, as quarantine regulations have shut off all but Minnesota outlet for such stock. Trade in dairy cows and veal calves was meager today and without change in prices. Total receipts this week were about 7,000 cattle and 2,200 calves. Representative sales: |  |  |  |  |
| Butcher Bulls—1, 1,200 lbs., \$5.75; 2, 845 lbs., \$5.00.  |  |  |  |  |
| Butcher Cows and Heifers—1, 800 lbs., \$5.75; 1, 1,220 lbs., \$5.50; 2, 980 lbs., \$5.25; 3, 876 lbs., \$5.00; 2, 750 lbs., \$4.75.  |  |  |  |  |
| Cutters and Cannors—3, 643 lbs., \$4.50; 6, 1,025 lbs., \$4.25; 3, 876 lbs., \$4.10; 1, 610 lbs., \$3.50.  |  |  |  |  |
| Veal Calves—5, 144 lbs., \$9.50; 5, 122 lbs., \$8.00; 6, 108 lbs., \$7.00; 2, 120 lbs., \$6.75; 2, 160 lbs., \$4.50.   |  |  |  |  |
| Hog prices were steady today, having a range of from \$7.10 to \$7.20, with bulk at the latter figure. Receipts this week slightly exceeded 50,000, the largest number ever arriving here in a single week. Total for 1914 to date now is greater than that for the entire year of 1913, when a year record was established by the arrival of 1,256,801. Representative sales:   |  |  |  |  |
| Hogs—81, 198 lbs., \$7.20; 85, 171 lbs., \$7.20; 70, 222 lbs., \$7.20; 68, 215 lbs., \$7.20; 40, 229 lbs., \$7.20; 44, 386 lbs., \$7.20; 30, 166 lbs., \$7.15; 82, 166 lbs., \$7.10.   |  |  |  |  |

**Sheep**—Sheep and lamb supplies were limited today. Prices held steady, lambs topping at \$8.50, and native ewes at \$4.75. Total receipts for the week were about 61,700.

**Killing Sheep and Lambs**—2 lambs, 75 lbs., \$8.50; 1 lamb, 110 lbs., \$8.00; 1 lamb, 80 lbs., \$7.00; 5 lambs, 68 lbs., \$6.75; 15 lambs, 51 lbs., \$6.00; 13 ewes, 136 lbs., \$4.75; 5 ewes, 158 lbs., \$4.75; 4 ewes, 115 lbs., \$4.00; 2 ewes, 105 lbs., \$4.00.

| STOCKS IN TERMINALS           |              |  |  |  |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--|--|--|
| Fort William, Nov. 20, 1914.— |              |  |  |  |
| 1914 Wheat                    |              |  |  |  |
| 1 hard                        | 3,389.40     |  |  |  |
| 1 Nor.                        | 431,070.50   |  |  |  |
| 2 Nor.                        | 1,090,965.10 |  |  |  |
| 3 Nor.                        | 1,475,051.10 |  |  |  |
| No. 4                         | 1,342,71.10  |  |  |  |
| Others                        | 1,664,088.00 |  |  |  |

This week 5,907,378.00 Last week 8,116,064.30

Decrease 2,208,686.30

| Oats      |            |  |  |  |
|-----------|------------|--|--|--|
| 1 C.W.    | 11,642.12  |  |  |  |
| 2 C.W.    | 336,004.20 |  |  |  |
| 3 C.W.    | 431,238.33 |  |  |  |
| Ex. 1 Fd. | 278,895.26 |  |  |  |
| Others    | 915,141.04 |  |  |  |

This week 2,173,823.02 Last week 1,744,830.28

Increase 428,992.08

| Barley |            |  |  |  |
|--------|------------|--|--|--|
| 3 C.W. | 41,426.30  |  |  |  |
| 4 C.W. | 137,586.33 |  |  |  |
| Rej.   | 24,505.47  |  |  |  |
| Feed   | 66,162.22  |  |  |  |
| Others | 29,386.14  |  |  |  |

This week 299,068.02 Last week 317,908.09

Decrease 18,840.07

Last year's total 2,449,355.02

| SHIPMENTS |           |           |         |         |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| 1914      | Wheat     | Oats      | Barley  | Flax    |
| lake      | 3,905,380 | 339,012   | 106,761 | 176,025 |
| rail      | 76,000    | 37,412    |         |         |
| 1913      |           |           |         |         |
| lake      | 5,582,942 | 2,114,326 | 218,592 | 828,375 |
| rail      | 81,432    | 25,015    | 3,383   |         |

## CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week Ending Nov. 20, 1914.—

| Wheat                 |            |           |         |  |
|-----------------------|------------|-----------|---------|--|
| Ft. William and       |            |           |         |  |
| Pt. Arthur Ter.       | 5,970,878  | 2,173,823 | 299,068 |  |
| Total                 | 15,670,072 | 4,839,329 | 747,181 |  |
| In v'es in Can.       |            |           |         |  |
| Ter. harbors          | 7,146,805  | 2,287,360 | 311,370 |  |
| At Buffalo and Duluth | 819,862    | 26,000    | 30,000  |  |

Total this week 16,489,934 4,865,329 777,181

Total last week 19,070,378 3,949,315 630,633

Total last year 20,369,035 9,841,525 4,711,165

At Midland and Tiffin there are 187,869 bushels U. S. wheat and 416,832 bushels U. S. oats in bond.

## CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Calgary, Nov. 21.—Receipts of cattle, sheep and hogs at the Alberta stockyards this week were as follows: 924 cattle, 4,305 sheep and 6,432 hogs.

Hogs—Yesterday's heavy receipts did not break the market in the slightest, and hogs sold strong all day at \$6.80, weighed off cars. We look for prices to keep on advancing by from 5 to 10 cents daily, as the United States market is open again to export.

Cattle—The removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle has brightened all prospects for the

## WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, November 21, were:

| Winnipeg Minneapolis |          |  |  |            |
|----------------------|----------|--|--|------------|
| Cash Grain           |          |  |  |            |
| 1 Nor. wheat         | 1.19 1/2 |  |  | \$1.18 1/2 |
| 2 Nor. wheat         | 1.17 1/2 |  |  | 1.16 1/2   |
| 3 Nor. wheat         | 1.12 1/2 |  |  | 1.14 1/2   |
| 3 white oats         | .55      |  |  | .46 1/2    |
| Barley               |          |  |  | .53-67     |
| Flax, No. 1          | 1.29 1/2 |  |  | 1.48 1/2   |
| Futures—             |          |  |  |            |
| Dec. wheat           | 1.16 1/2 |  |  | 1.14 1/2   |
| May wheat            | 1.22 1/2 |  |  | 1.19 1/2   |
| July wheat           |          |  |  | 1.20 1/2   |
| Winnipeg Chicago     |          |  |  |            |
| Beef Cattle, top     | \$6.00   |  |  | \$10.50    |
| Hogs, top            | 6.75     |  |  | 7.60       |
| Sheep, yearlings     | 5.00     |  |  | 7.45       |

future fat cattle trade. Choice steers have sold all the week at 6 cents, and medium kinds at from \$5.25 to \$5.50. There will probably be a rise in the tone of the beef market from now on; fat cows are selling at from \$4.75 to \$5.00; strictly choice cows at \$5.25; good kinds of stockers and feeders at from \$5.25 to \$5.50; thin, doubtful looking cows were a drug on the market. Calves and yearlings bring top figures, showing that confidence still exists in the cattle industry.

Sheep—Fat wethers, ewes and lambs are selling strong at \$5.75, \$5.25 and \$6.25 respectively.

## Winnipeg Livestock

### Stockyard Receipts

Receipts at the Union stockyards during the past week have been as follows: 3,525 cattle, 155 calves, 17,141 hogs, and 532 sheep.

### Cattle

The raising of the embargo on cattle passing into the United States at the end of last week caused a little stiffening of the market on all classes of cattle. The price did not advance at all, but sales were brisker and the general tone stronger all thru. The embargo is not altogether off feeders and stockers, however, as one man found when he wished to ship a bunch thru to Montana. It is hoped, tho, that this week Minnesota will permit feeders to go thru her state to others. The market demand has improved for rough butchers and canners. Receipts have not been quite as heavy during the past week. On Saturday last forty cars went South. In spite of the stronger tone, however, it takes very good steers to fetch \$6.00 and the bulk have been selling at from \$5.50 to \$5.75. Best heifers are selling around \$5.25, best cows around \$5.00, with some perhaps a little better. Best 900 pound feeders are quoted from \$4.75 to \$5.25, best stocker steers from \$4.50 to \$4.75, and best stocker heifers from \$4.25 to \$4.50. Bulls and oxen remain unchanged at from \$4.25 to \$4.75. Milkers and springers are selling steady. Veal calves are worth from \$6.00 to \$6.50, with a fair number for sale.

### Hogs

The hog market is lower. Receipts have been almost unprecedented. About seven thousand more hogs have been received this week than came in last week. The holding of the embargo still in the state of Minnesota keeps any small pigs, many of which are coming, from passing thru to the corn feeder states to the South. Added to this, receipts at most of the Southern and Eastern markets have been correspondingly phenomenal, so that the possibility of a strengthening in price is remote for some time at least. It is very unfortunate that such a rush of hogs is taking place at this time and it plainly shows that the present marketing machinery needs reorganizing. Those who are far sighted enough at this time to keep some good brood sows and buy a good pure bred boar or two are almost certain to have a good market for their product when ready for market next summer. Price for hogs is \$6.75, with heavy cuts on all except choice animals.

### Sheep

The sheep market is not very large—scarcely enough animals being received on which to quote current prices. Dealers quote, however, nominally, best lambs at from 6 1/2 to 7 cents and best sheep at from 5 to 5 1/2 cents.

## Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

### Butter

The produce market is still quite draggy in tone and very little change in prices is offered by dealers this week. Butter prices remain the same, the demand being only fair. Fancy dairy butter is quoted at 23 cents, No. 1 dairy 20 cents and good round lots 16 to 17 cents per pound.

### Eggs

Last year at this time eggs were from 8 to 10 cents higher than the price quoted today. Supplies however still continue to be ample to take care of all the demand and hence dealers have not altered the prices at all. Eggs subject to candling are worth 22 cents per dozen.

### Potatoes

Potatoes, too, in common with other produce remain at the same price. There is a comparatively small demand, most householders drawing on their store of potatoes, put in when potatoes were cheap. Dealers are paying from 55 to 60 cents per bushel.

### Milk and Cream

The supply of sweet cream this week is noticeably short and hence the price has advanced 2 cents per pound, price being 35 cents. Sour cream is the same at 28 cents and milk is steady at \$2.10 per hundred pounds.

### Hay

The hay market is steady, the demand being fairly good. No. 2 Red Top is worth \$12 per ton, Midland is worth \$7 to \$8, and No. 2 Upland \$10 per ton.

### AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS

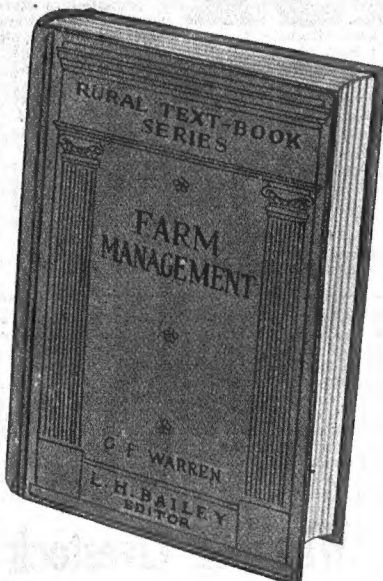
Minneapolis, Nov. 20.—Cash wheat closed as follows:  
No. 3 white oats—46 to 46 1/2 c.  
No. 4 oats—45 to 45 1/2 c.  
Barley—53 to 57 c.  
Flax—\$1.46 to \$1.48 1/2.

## Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from November 17 to November 23 inclusive

| Date    | WHEAT |      |      |      |      |     |      | OATS |     |       |     |     | BARLEY |       |      |      | FLAX |      |      |      |
|---------|-------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|--------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|         | 1*    | 2*   | 3*   | 4    | 5    | 6   | Feed | 2CW  | SCW | Ex1Fd | 1Fd | 2Fd | No. 3  | No. 4 | Rej. | Feed | 1 NW | 2 CW | 3 CW | Rej. |
| Nov. 17 | 119½  | 116  | 111½ | 106½ | 101½ | 96½ | 92½  | 54½  | 52½ | 52½   | 51  | 50  | 70     | 65    | 62   | 62   | 126½ | 123½ | ..   | ..   |
| 18      | 119½  | 116½ | 112½ | 107½ | 102½ | 97½ | 94½  | 54½  | 53½ | 53½   | 52½ | 51½ | 50½    | 72    | 66   | 63   | 126  | 125  | ..   | ..   |
| 19      | 120   | 117½ | 112  | 107  | 102  | 97  | 94   | 54½  | 53  | 53    | 52  | 51  | ..     | 64    | 62   | 61   | 129½ | 126½ | ..   | ..   |
| 20      | 120   | 117½ | 112½ | 107½ | 102  | 97½ | 94   | 55½  | 53½ | 53½   | 52½ | 51  | ..     | 64    | 62   | 61   | 130  | 127  | ..   | ..   |
| 21      | 119½  | 117½ | 112½ | 107½ | 102½ | 97½ | 94   | 55½  | 53½ | 53½   | 52  | 51½ | ..     | 64    | 62   | 61   | 130½ | 126½ | ..   | ..   |
| 22      | 120   | 117½ | 112½ | 108½ | 103  | 98½ | 94   | 55½  | 52½ | 52½   | 52  | 51½ | ..     | 64    | 62   | 61   | 130  | ..   | ..   | ..   |



## Farm Bookkeeping and Farm Management



These are two vital subjects to every farmer who is anxious to make progress, provide himself with a better home, educate his children and enjoy some of the comforts of life. The book entitled "Farm Management," by G. F. Warren, is regarded by all authorities as the very best information on the subject of farm management that has yet been published. The author has made a life-long study of the success due to the proper management of farm business. Probably seventy-five per cent. of the farmers in Western Canada are losing anywhere from \$100 to \$500 per year, according to the size of their farms, by not applying the best business methods to their work. How many farmers are able to tell how much money

they are making out of their farm and which branch of their farming operations is paying the best returns? No matter whether a farmer is engaged in grain growing, livestock, dairying or any other system of farming, he will find it dealt with in this book.

Perhaps the most valuable portion of the book is that showing farmers how to keep simple records and accounts. This matter is set forth so clearly that even the most ignorant farmer can take a note-book and pencil and work out a system of bookkeeping that will show him whether he is making a profit or loss and which department pays him the best. We sold several hundred copies of this book last year to farmers in the three provinces and every purchaser was well satisfied with the book. It contains 600 pages, is printed in large type, well illustrated and fully indexed, and handsomely bound.

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Book Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

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By A. W. FULTON

With the large number of hogs in the country and the low prices prevailing, a great deal of pork will be prepared for home use. The art of curing and preserving pork on the farm is not by any means generally known. Every person can kill a pig, but not every person can kill and dress a pig properly, and very few can cure and preserve the pork to retain the best flavor. This book is a complete guide for the slaughtering, curing, preserving and storing of pork, and instructions are given for the apparatus necessary for the slaughtering, scalding, dressing and cutting. Directions are given for making the best use of the offal, lard making, pickling, barreling, curing the hams and shoulders, dry salting the bacon and sides, directions are also given for smoking, the construction of smoke houses, meat houses for keeping hams and bacon, and last but not least, there are a large number of reliable recipes of cooking every part of the hog in every conceivable way. A study of this book will make pork making easier and pork a more popular dish on the table. This book is bound in handsome red covers and is well illustrated. 55 cents postpaid.

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## Poultry

### EGG LAYING ABILITY INHERITED

It is a well-established fact that there is a great difference in egg production among various breeds of poultry. The great majority of people who have raised poultry have realized that some breeds will lay better than others. More observant poultry raisers have found that there are differences within strains of the same breed. They have found, for instance, that one strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks will lay better than another strain of the same breed. The same will apply to Leghorns and any other breed of poultry. Hence, we appreciate the fact that strain is of more importance than breed.

#### Mass Selection

Considerable work from a scientific standpoint has been conducted in regard to breeding for increased egg production. Progress along this line is not as substantial as might be expected. Nevertheless, the data obtained is of great importance in the breeding of poultry. The original policy in breeding for increased egg production was to select the heaviest layers for breeding purposes. This line of work was termed "mass selection," but after eleven years of this method of breeding the egg production had actually decreased below that with which it had started. It was found, therefore, that "mass selection" was not improving egg laying capacities. The data clearly showed that the daughters had not always inherited the egg-laying ability of their mothers. Following the results of this work, poultry breeders began to look for a cause, and the general tendency was to ascribe the failure of the "mass selection" method to lack of constitutional vigor. Notwithstanding the fact that heavy laying may be a more or less common character, it was found that the vitality of 200-egg hens was so materially affected that, in the majority of cases, they were not able to produce daughters possessing normal vigor. Also it was found that the daughters of 200-egg hens were usually poor layers. It was supposed, therefore, that a 200-egg hen was an abnormal product. In a certain sense this is true, for more advanced work in poultry breeding has established the fact that heavy egg production is not inherited from the dam, but is inherited from the sire. A heavy egg layer is one which has a good egg record for the entire year, but which lays at least 30 eggs during the winter months, that is, during the winter season from October 1 to March 1. Any hen which does not produce 30 eggs during that time is classified as an average or a poor producer. Practically all breeding work is based on the selection of breeders from the standpoint of their winter production. This factor is of economic importance, because we find that winter egg production is the most profitable phase of our poultry industry, and it should be the aim of everyone who is keeping fowls to secure the largest possible winter production.

#### Depends on Sire

In brief, the results of the more advanced work in breeding for increased egg production show the following facts:—

That heavy egg-laying ability may be inherited by daughters from their sire regardless of the egg laying qualities of the dam. This is shown in the results obtained in breeding the same sire to different dams, the result being that many daughters of the poor laying dams make good layers as well as do many daughters of the good laying dams. That is, the proportion of daughters which inherit heavy egg laying ability is dependent upon the sire.

In the second place, it was shown that heavy egg laying ability is not inherited by daughters from their dam. This is shown from the fact that continued selection of heavy laying dams does not affect in any way the heavy egg production of the daughters. Moreover, the proportion of heavy laying daughters is the same whether the dam is of high or of low egg laying ability, provided both are mated to the same male. This is equivalent to proving the influence of the sire in increased egg production.

Lastly, the daughters of a heavy laying dam may show either high or low egg laying ability, depending upon their sire.

#### Results

The results of these experiments conducted in breeding poultry have

been of immense benefit as well as high interest. Briefly, these results may be explained from the fact that heavy egg production follows a different course of inheritance from average egg production. The inheritance of egg laying ability depends upon three factors: A hen must have a normal ovary, else she cannot produce eggs. Having a normal ovary, she must first possess the factor of normal egg production, that is, she must be able to lay approximately 150 to 180 eggs in the year, altho she may lay comparatively few of them during the winter months. The third factor entering into the inheritance of egg laying ability is the factor for excess egg production. This factor simply means that the hen must lay 30 or more eggs during the winter season, as intimated previously. Now the factor for normal egg production is inherited in the ordinary Mendelian fashion, that is, a pullet may inherit the normal egg laying factor from either the dam or the sire, or both. If she possesses this factor inherited from either or both parents, she will be a normal layer. On the other hand, the factor for excess egg production is inherited in a different way than the factor for normal egg production. The results of breeding experiments in many different lines have shown that sex is an inherent quality, and moreover it was found that the factor for excess egg production is sex limited and is borne by the male bird only. Therefore, in breeding for heavy egg production in pullets, male birds must be used which possess the excess egg production factor. That is why so much attention is now given to the proper selection of cockerels in breeding work. Breeders now assume that the greatest improvement can come only thru the selection of bred-to-lay cockerels. At the same time, however, sufficient attention must be given to the female side of the breeding stock to insure the maintenance of constitutional vigor and vitality.

The interpretation of these results may be slightly beyond the grasp of the average poultryman and farmer, but doubtless a few suggestions can be made which will be of considerable value. It should first be stated that great attention should be paid to constitutional vigor and vitality, for in the long run, egg production largely depends upon the health of the hen. If one is to obtain the best results, no bird should be used as a breeder which has ever been ill. In the second place, careful observation of the flock from day to day should enable one to select the best producers among the females in order that they may be used as breeders to obtain suitable cockerels for breeding purposes. It is not practicable for the average farmer or poultryman to practice trap-nesting, but one should be able to make considerable improvement thru the study of his fowls. It might also be suggested that too much out-breeding should not be done, as the securing of new stock from different parties from year to year is liable to affect the egg laying quality of the present strain.

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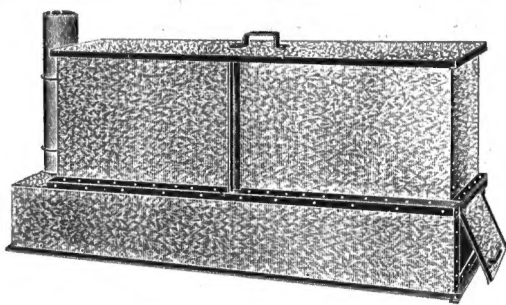
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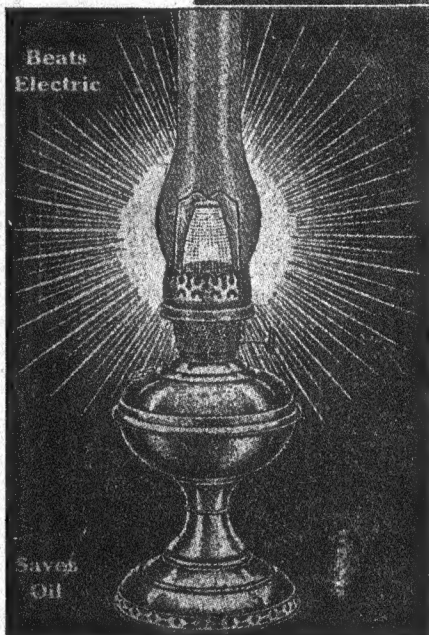
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Burns Kerosene (Coal Oil)—Beats Electric

Lights the whole room. Reading, sewing, fancy-work, studying, games—all can go on, in any part of the room, with comfort and pleasure for everyone. Just think of the delight this will add to your home.

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These same scientific tests showed that the quality of the light of the Aladdin has no superior, even excelling tungsten electric, and nearest of any to sunlight.

**Many Men with Rigs or Autos are Making \$100.00 to \$300.00 per Month**

delivering Aladdin lamps on our easy trial plan. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home or small town home needs it and will buy after trying. One farmer, who had never sold anything in his life before, writes: "I sold 51 lamps the first seven days." Another, who ordered over 200 in 30 days, says: "I consider the Aladdin the best agency proposition I have ever had, and I have done agency work for 10 years." Another says: "I disposed of 34 lamps out of 31 calls." Thousands of others who are coining money endorse it just as strongly.

**Another Sold Over 800 Lamps with Money Back Guarantee—Not One Returned**

He writes: "I have sold over eight hundred Aladdin lamps in the past year and a half, requesting every buyer to

return the lamp to me at any time they preferred their money back. I have never had a lamp returned."

**Sold 275 in Six Weeks**

Here is an exact copy of a letter written us recently by one of our enthusiastic farmer distributors who has made over \$2,000 during spare time the past two winters:

"It is a pleasure to sell the Aladdin. It makes good on all your claims and it is easy to convince people that it is the best lamp on the market."

"I still use my first lamp as a demonstrator and it works perfectly, although it has had pretty rough usage for over a year and a half."

"Between Jan. 2. and Feb. 20 I sold about 275 lamps, making a profit of over \$500.00. I never saw anything that would sell equal to the Aladdin."

"I am a farmer and have had but little previous selling experience."

**One Lamp FREE—Special Offer**

We want one user in each locality to advertise and recommend the Aladdin. To that person we have a special introductory offer under which one lamp is given **FREE**.

**USE THIS COUPON TODAY**

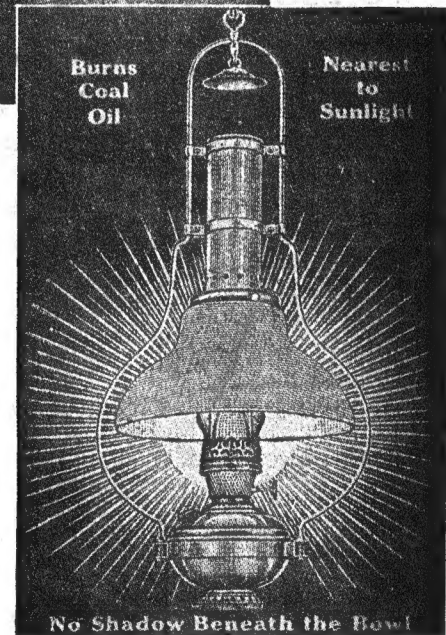
And get our Great 10-Day Free Trial Offer

**The Mantle Lamp Company of America, Inc.**

Largest Kerosene (Coal Oil) Mantle Lamp House in the World

509 Aladdin Building WINNIPEG, CAN.

Also Offices and Warehouses at  
Montreal, Can. Portland, Ore. Waterbury, Conn.

Style No. 115 Aladdin Hanging Lamp  
For Sitting Room, Parlor, Dining Room and  
for Stores, Churches, Schools, Halls, etc.**\$1000 in Gold**

Will be Given

to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to this Aladdin in every way (details of this offer given in our circular, which will be sent you). Would we dare make such a strong challenge to the world if the Aladdin was not superior to all other oil lamps?

**No Money Required**

We furnish the Capital

You can get into a business of your own and make more money than you ever made before, without investing your own capital. We help you by giving you liberal credit.

**For Xmas**

There could not be a better gift than an Aladdin Lamp. It brings joy to all. Get your order in now for Christmas Delivery.

**Don't Delay**

Territory is Going Fast

Unless you act promptly it may be too late, and you will lose the opportunity of a lifetime.

MAIL THE COUPON AND  
GET FULL PARTICULARS

**10-Day FREE Trial Coupon**

G.G.G.

THE MANTLE LAMP CO.,  
509 Aladdin Building, Winnipeg.

Gentlemen:—Without obligating me in any way, you may send me details of your 10-DAY FREE TRIAL, tell me how I can get an Aladdin Lamp Free, quote your Distributor's Wholesale Prices and explain your Easy Delivery Plan—**ALL FREE**.

Name .....

P.O. Address .....

Province .....